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THE BRITISH

MERCHANT:

A

Collection of Papers

RELATING TO THE

TRADE and COMMERCE

O F

GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

First Published by Mr. CHARLES KING,
from the ORIGINALS of Sir THEODORE
JANSSEN, Bart. Sir CHARLES COOKE, HENRY
MARTIN, Esq; JAMES MILNER, Esq; Mr. NA-
THANIEL TORIANO, Mr. JOSHUA GEE, Mr.
CHRISTOPHER HAYNES, Mr. DAVID MARTIN,
and Others the most eminent Merchants of the City
of LONDON.

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To the Right Honourable

C H A R L E S ,
Earl of SUNDERLAND,

*Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, First Lord
Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Groom
of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bed-
Chamber to his Majesty, one of the Lords of
his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council,
and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

M Y L O R D ,



THE following Sheets, as they have had Your Lordship's Encouragement, humbly claim Your Protection. You are, by virtue of Your high Trust, a Guardian of the Publick; and as the Arguments in these Papers concern the great and only Treasure of *England*, her Publick Commerce, they will invite Your Perusal: This I venture to say with more Authority, as they are the applauded Labours of several very ingenious Men, who stood up in the Defence of our Trade, at a Time when it was attack'd even by National Treaties.

I am persuaded Your Lordship, whose Heart and Hands have always continued pure, even in
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these wicked and calamitous Times, and who ardently use Your utmost Endeavours to turn the Inclinations and Wealth of the People of *England*, most grievously perverted by Fraud and Avarice, into her natural Channels again; will accept this Treatise, which proves that *Great Britain* can be only truly Great and Powerful by Trade and Industry.

While a Manly, a Graceful, and Persuasive Eloquence shall be of use in Publick; while Natural Humanity cultivated and improved by the politer Arts shall continue to give Influence or Example to Virtue; while a warm and an active Zeal in the service of our Country shall support and animate the Cause of Liberty, and preserve the Dignity of Human Nature; Your Lordship's Name will never want a Herald, nor I an Excuse for my Ambition in prefixing it to this Epistle.

But I fear my Gratitude grows importunate, herefore I dare not detain Your Lordship any longer, and have only to beg that you will be pleased still to continue your Protection to me, and suffer me to subscribe myself,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's Most Obliged,

Most Obedient, and Most Devoted,

Humble Servant,

Charles King.



P R E F A C E.



HIS Work may be useful to future Ages, as it has already been of the utmost Importance to the present. It is therefore necessary to give the Rise and History of it, that nothing in it may appear obscure to them who come after us.

When *Great Britain* and her Allies, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, had reduced *France* to the necessity of suing for Peace, there were two Treaties set on foot, the one of Peace, the other of Commerce; which happened some time after his Grace had quitted his Employments. Tho' *Great Britain* had so humbled *France* with the Sword, yet *France* according to the old Maxim, was too hard for her at the Pen, and thro' the unskilfulness of her Ministers in Trade brought her to ratify a Treaty of Commerce, that must in a very few Years have proved her utter Destruction.

But as Fortune (who has ever been her Guardian in Distress) would have it, this Treaty could not take effect, unless the Parliament consented to reduce the high Duties, and take

off the Prohibitions so wisely laid on *French* Commodities. As this would have destroyed all the best Branches of our Trade, and deprived many hundred thousand Manufacturers of their Subsistence, it began to give an Alarm : the Ministers apprized of the Difficulties they might meet in procuring the Treaty to be made effectual by Parliament, began it in an artful manner ; they had a Majority in the House of Commons implicitly at their Devotion, and as they were fond of their own Child, they determin'd to support it. They knew that *French* Wine was a relishing Liquor to *English* Palates, and therefore made a Motion to take off the Duties of it for two Months : This Motion was very accidentally tho' very wisely opposed, as it was ready to pass, and dropt.

As this Motion, had it pass'd into a Law, wou'd have destroyed our *Portugal* Trade, the Alarm increas'ing, became general amongst the Merchants and Traders, who knew the fatal Consequences of it. Many Pamphlets were published to open the Eyes of our Legislators, and to convince them that the preserving our Looms, and the Rents of *Great Britain*, was of greater Consequence to the Nation than gratifying our Palates with *French* Wine.

The Treaty however was to be supported at any rate ; the Persons concern'd in making it, either cou'd not or wou'd not, see the Mistakes in it ; and the Nation was to be convinced that thro' their great Skill in Trade, they had made an excellent Treaty of Commerce.

To

P R E F A C E.

vii

To these Ends a Hireling Writer was employ'd, the Author of a Weekly Paper writ some Years before, called the *REVIEW*, in which the *French* Trade is very often condemn'd as detrimental to this Kingdom. This Person however undertook the Cause, and publish'd a Paper thrice a Week by the Title of the *MERCATOR*, or *Commerce Retrieved*; in which he was to prove that the Trade to *France*, tho' contrary to all Experience, had always been beneficial to this Kingdom, and wou'd be so again upon the Foot of this present Treaty.

As this Author had a Knack of writing very plausibly, and they who employ'd him, and furnish'd him with Materials, had the Command of all Publick Papers in the *Custom-House*; he had it in his power to do a great deal of Mischief, especially amongst such as were unskill'd in Trade, and at the same time very fond of *French* Wines, which it was then a great Crime to be against.

Several ingenious Merchants, of long Experience and well skill'd in Trade, join'd together to contradict the Impositions of this Writer: they knew he had many Heads, besides the Advantages of Publick Papers, to help him; and therefore thought this the most feasible Way to confute him, and set the State of our Trade in a clear Light, because they were sensible, that it was impossible for any one Man to be Master of so much Experience, as was required to furnish Materials from so many different Branches of our Trade, as wou'd be touch'd upon in this Debate.

The Paper we put out was, in opposition to his Title, called the *BRITISH MERCHANT*, or *Commerce Preserved*, and was publish'd twice a Week ; it contained many valuable Papers, and so much Knowledge in Trade, as wou'd never have appear'd in the World, had it not been thus extorted from these worthy Gentlemen. As these Materials lay scattter'd about in loose Papers, without any Form or Order, and considering the Difficulty we found in tracing the State of our Trade from past times down to the present, I thought it necessary to methodize them in this manner, by throwing the Materials on each Head together, as well as the Nature of the several Trades touch'd upon, which are so interwoven one with another, wou'd admit ; that Posterity, as well as the present Age, might have the Benefit of them, and both be convinced to whom we owe the Preservation of our Trade, on which depends the chief Support and Power of *Great Britain*.

The Reason these Materials lay so disposed and scattered in these Papers, was, that the *Mercator*, whenever he was close set, always quitted the Point he was upon, and trump'd up something new ; we were therefore forced to follow him, to expose his new Forgeries, before they had made too deep an Impression. I have given all his material Arguments in his own Words, that the Reader may the better judge of them ; and of the Spirit with which this important Debate was carried on : and I have added to this Work a great many useful Materials, in order to make it more complete.

These.

P R E F A C E.

ixi

These Papers, and the convincing Arguments some of those Gentlemen gave at the Bar of both Houses of Parliament, had the good Effect to throw out the pernicious Bill of Commerce. But here I must do justice to that worthy Gentleman the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who, at a time when the Court, who espoused the Bill, had a greater Influence than ever was known in a House of Commons, join'd his Influence to them who opposed it, and rejected it by nine Votes, when we expected to have lost the Question, notwithstanding the Importance of the Vote, which was no less than the Trade, the Safety, and the Power of *Great Britain*.

The Person to whom our Country is chiefly obliged for these Papers, and who had the greatest Hand in them, is *Henry Martin*, Esq; lately deceased, who, for his great Merit and Abilities, was made *Inspector-General* of the *Exports* and *Imports*.

Besides him the following Persons were assisting.

Sir *Charles Cooke*, Merchant, lately deceased, who made so clear a Defence of our Trade at the Bar of each House of Parliament, and was afterwards made Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and chose Member of the present Parliament.

Sir *Theodore Janssen*, Bart. to whose great Abilities in Trade this Work is indebted for many very useful Materials.

James Milner, Esq; Merchant, and Member of the present Parliament, who plainly made

P R E F A C E.

appear before the Parliament the great Importance of our Trade to *Portugal*, and of the Treaty that supports it.

Mr. *Nathaniel Toriano*, Merchant, who shew'd the Consequence of opening the *French* Trade according to the Treaty in so strong and clear a Light, as to convince even them who discouraged his speaking of the Destruction that must inevitably have fallen on our Country, had that Treaty been render'd effectual by Parliament.

Mr. *Joshua Gee*, Merchant, was a very great Assistant, and labour'd with much Industry in these Papers.

Mr. *Christopher Haynes*, Merchant, gave us many useful Pieces on our Trade with *Spain*.

Mr. *David Martin*, Merchant, also furnish'd many very useful Materials as to our Trade with *France*, and on our Silk-Manufactures, &c.

Besides the above Persons, there were several other very able and worthy Merchants concern'd in this Work : and since I have mention'd this Account of the Gentlemen who assisted, I must not forget my two Noble Patrons, to whom the Trade of our Country is so much oblig'd : I must therefore beg one Word,

To the Memory of the Right Honourable
CHARLES late Earl of HALIFAX,
and of the Right Honourable JAMES late
Earl STANHOPE.

“ I F ever Men in any Age deserved the
“ Honours they received from their Coun-
“ try,

P R E F A C E.

xi

“ try, if the Publick can be obliged to private-
 “ Men, if Liberty is a valuable Blessing, if to
 “ spend our whole Lives unwearied in the Ser-
 “ vice and Defence of our most Happy Con-
 “ stitution either in Arms or Letters may be
 “ deem’d meritorious, if the Names of MÆ-
 “ CENAS and CATO are valuable and eter-
 “ nal; HALIFAX and STANHOPE will
 “ never die. But I am upon a Subject now
 “ that demands a much greater Hand, and I
 “ must remember I am to confine my self to
 “ that Part of their Character which relates to
 “ the present Work.

“ My Lord *Halifax* was the Support and
 “ and very Spirit of the Paper called the *Brit-
 “ ish Merchant*: He encouraged the Gen-
 “ tlemen concerned to meet, heard and assist-
 “ ed their Debates; and being zealous above
 “ all things that the Trade of *Great Britain*
 “ should flourish, he not only continued his
 “ Influence and Advice to the last, but out of
 “ his usual and unbounded Liberality contri-
 “ buted very largely to this Work; a consi-
 “ derable Sum being rais’d to carry it on.

“ My Lord *Stanhope*, equally sensible of
 “ the Benefit *Great Britain* received from fo-
 “ reign Commerce, neglected no Opportuni-
 “ ty of improving or defending it; and when
 “ our Trade was just expiring in the late
 “ Reign, General *Stanhope* came into the
 “ House of Commons, as a Vote was ready
 “ to pass for taking off the Duties on *French*
 “ Wines for two Months, by which our
 “ Treaty with *Portugal* would have been in-
 “ stantly broken, by which we should have
 “ lost

“ lost above a Million Sterling *per Ann.* and
 “ have reduced several hundred thousand Fa-
 “ milies to the Parish for Subsistence. But
 “ he opposed the Vote, began the Debate,
 “ and brought them to consent that our Mer-
 “ chants should first be heard before it passed.
 “ Alas ! He is gone ! ——— gone at a time
 “ when his dear Country wanted him more
 “ than ever, more than even in her foreign
 “ Wars, or her civil Discords, when she cal-
 “ led aloud to him for help to save her, to save
 “ her from her self, from her own injurious
 “ Children. I have but one Word more :
 “ May it eternally be remembred to the Im-
 “ mortal Honour of Earl *Stanhope*, that he
 “ died poorer in the King’s Service than he
 “ came into it. *Walsingham*, the Great
 “ *Walsingham* died poor, but the Great *Stan-*
 “ *hope* lived in the time of *South-Sea* Temp-
 “ tations.

“ If this little Votive Table which I have
 “ endeavoured to erect in Memory of these
 “ Great Names, should only stand a Monu-
 “ ment of my own Insufficiency, I hope the
 “ benevolent Reader will forgive me, when
 “ he shall consider, that this Image, mean as
 “ it is, may awaken his Devotion ; and as
 “ my Errors can be only those of Weakness
 “ and Superstition, they are in this place
 “ at least the Children of Gratitude and Pi-
 “ ety.

The Trade of this Nation can never want
 innumerable Patrons, did our Countrymen
 but consider, like these two great Men, that
 she

she can be only truly Great and Powerful by Trade and Industry. All antient Kingdoms and States knew that Commerce was the very Axis of their Power; and we now see the Difference between those Countries that have Commerce and those that have none. I must therefore step back to the earliest Accounts of Trade, and shew how it has been courted, and the Consequences of it, in all times down to the present Age, and that *Great Britain* is more capable of it, from its Situation, its great Variety of Products, its Harbours, and its Merchants, than any Country in the World.

The *Phœnicians* were the first People we hear of, who applied themselves earnestly to Trade; they frequented all the Ports of the *Mediterranean*; and having gained great experience in Navigation, they ventur'd into the Ocean, and sent their Ships as far as *Cornwall* to fetch Tin: in process of time they grew very populous and opulent, and *Tyre* their capital City was the grand Magazine of those times.

The *Carthaginians*, a Colony of the *Phœnicians*, did not forget the Arts of Trade they had learned amongst their Progenitors; but soon after they had built their City, and secur'd themselves against the Invasions of their Neighbours, they try'd their Fortune at Sea, and succeeded so well therein, that having got immense Riches by their Traffick, they were able to fit out large Fleets, and maintain numerous Armies; and if the factious Humour of their Senators, and the Envy they bore to their

their Generals, had not prevail'd amongst them, and stopt their Progress, they had bid fair for the Empire of the World. The *Carthaginians* knew so well the Advantage of Trade, and were such Lovers of it, that rather than remove Landward, and from the Sea, they chose to see their City destroy'd, and to perish in its Ruins.

The *Athenians* and the *Rhodians* were also very famous Traders in those Antient Times : The first had once accumulated so much Wealth and Shipping, that they became the Terror of *Greece*, and rais'd Tribute in all the Islands of the *Egean* Sea, and on all the Coasts of the lesser *Asia*.

The *Rhodians*, tho' perhaps they got more Money by their Traffick than the *Athenians*, never aim'd at enlarging their Territories, but contented themselves with fortifying and adorning their Island, and erected the famous *Colossus* of Brass, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for the Security of their Navigation in the Night, and between whose Legs the largest Ships with all their Sails cou'd enter the Harbour of *Rhodes*.

The perpetual Victories of the *Romans*, and the Rapidity of their Conquests, almost drown'd the Memory of their mercantile Affairs ; but 'tis certain, that they drove a great Trade to *Sicily*, to *Spain*, to *Egypt*, to *Barbary*, and to the *Euxine* Sea. In the Height of their Glory, they had need of all their Strength, and of the Valour of *Pompey*, to make an end of the Pyratical War, and to suppress those Sea-Rovers, who cou'd not have grown so formidable,

P R E F A C E.

xv

formidable, and subsisted so long, but by the great Number of Merchant-Ships they made themselves Masters of.

From the Time of the Declension of the Empire, when the barbarous *Goths* and *Vandals* over-spread the Face of the Earth, and by their perpetual Inroads put all into Disorder and Confusion, there appear no Footsteps of any considerable Trade in these Parts of the World, but it began again to revive about the twelfth Century.

The *Venetians*, by *Alexandria* and the *Red Sea*, open'd a Way into *Europe* for the Spices and other fine Goods of the *East*, and introduced *European* Commodities into *Arabia*, *Persia*, and the *Indies*. The *Florentines*, *Genoese*, *Pisans*, and *Catalans*, soon follow'd their Example; and all those States grew formidable in a short time, and having got much Wealth, increas'd and beautify'd their Cities to such a degree, that to this Day *Venice* is call'd the *Rich*, *Florence* the *Fair*, *Genoa* the *Proud*, *Pisa* is still full of Noble Palaces, and *Barcelona*, remembring her former Greatness, lately stood it boldly out against the Efforts of all the rest of *Spain*.

Two things induced these Nations to think of a Correspondence in the North; they wanted Naval Stores for their numerous Shipping, and they had a mind to enlarge the Vent of their *Arabian* and *Indian* Commodities: this settled a great Intercourse betwixt them and the Places situated in *Lower Germany* and on the *Baltick*. The Inhabitants of those cold Climates lik'd the strong Wines, and the warm Spices.

the

the *Italians* sent them ; and in return they supply'd them with Hemp, Flax, Timber, and other Naval Stores. By this means the *Hans* Towns grew so rich and potent, that they became the Arbitrators of Peace and War amongst all the Neighbouring Princes.

But the Distance betwixt the *Baltick* and the *Adriatick*, and the Interruption caus'd to Navigation by the Ice, and the long Winters making it often impracticable to perform the Voyage in one Year ; put those fortunate Traders upon an Expedient, which in the end cost them dear, and prov'd their Ruin.

This Expedient was to have a Place of Entre-Port for the Depository of their Goods in the Mid-way.

Bruges and *Sluys* in *Flanders*, by the Immunities granted them by their Earls, enjoy'd then in a great measure the same Freedom as those Towns do, which have the Happiness to be made a Limited Monarchy, or a *Commonwealth* : They had the Staple of *English* Wool ; and the Country round about abounding in Hemp and Flax, the Manufactures of Wool and Linen flourish'd to a great degree amongst them ; they were likewise very populous and rich, and both the *Italians* and *Germans* thought that besides the Sale of their own Commodities, they shou'd have the Convenience there of supplying themselves with the best Cloth and Linen ; in short, they pitch'd by common Consent upon those two Towns to be the Center of the Commerce.

Towards the end of the fifteenth Century the *Spaniards* having discovered the *West-Indies*,
and

and the *Portuguese* by long Sea the *East-Indies*, *Seville* and *Lisbon* became in an instant exceedingly famous; but their Grandeur soon vanish'd for want of being supported by Manufactures of their own. The Trade of the *Venetians* and other *Italians* began then to decline, they cou'd not bring the *East-India* Commodities over Land so cheap as the *Portuguese* did by Sea; however they had carefully cultivated the Growth and Fabrick of Silk in their Country: and the Species of Gold and Silver increasing in *Europe* by the vast Quantities which were daily brought over from *Mexico* and *Peru*, and People as they had more Money growing fonder of fine things, they found a greater Vent for their Silks than they had before; and the Center of Commerce still remain'd in *Flanders*, where Ships from all Parts perpetually crowded into the Haven of *Sluys*.

But great Troubles happening by reason of Impositions laid upon their Manufactures, which the *Flemings* were not used to bear, the Country being unsafe by the perpetual Commotions occasion'd thereby, and the Dukes of *Brabant* having granted large Privileges to *Antwerp*; Trade fled from *Bruges*, and took shelter in that City, which, in a short time, became the Admiration of *Europe*, all Nations flocking to that great Mart, where in emulation of one another they erected Noble Structures for their Merchants to dwell in, some of which remain beautiful and entire to this day; and they enjoy'd such Prosperity and Plenty at that time, that each Nation went to the *Exchange* in a distinct Body, with Hautboys and other Musick playing before them.

But

But *Antwerp* being arrived at this height of Felicity, cou'd not enjoy it long; the *Spaniards* grew jealous of their Greatness, they envy'd their Happiness, and coveted their Money; and Disputes arising on account of the Inquisition, the famous Duke of *Parma* laid siege to that Town, which drawing into a great Length, and the Merchants finding no Safety there, left the Place, and retired for the most part with their Effects, Industry and Skill, into *England* and *Holland*, where Trade hath flourish'd, and been carry'd on since beyond whatever it was in any other Place or Country before.

'Tis true, that of late the *Dutch* being on the Decline in several Branches of their Commerce, the *French*, who sixty Years ago had never made any tolerable Figure in Traffick, seem now, especially since their nearer Intimacy with *Spain*, to be next to us the greatest Trading Nation in *Europe*: and as they know the best of any People how to improve their Advantages, 'tis to be fear'd they will outdo even us, if we are not very cautious what Steps we at any time take with them in relation to so nice a Point.

'Tis certain, all Countries are more or less formidable as they ebb or flow in Trade. *Holland* and *Flanders* are notable Examples of this. When Tyranny, Loads of Taxes, and other Oppressions toss'd the Commercial Ball from *Flanders*, by the Destruction of the Trade of *Bruges*, *Sluys*, and *Antwerp*; *Holland* caught it with open Arms, who by caressing it ever since has made it flourish to so great a degree,

that

P R E F A C E.

xix

that it has rais'd the *United Netherlands* to a Power, able at times to withstand alone the Shocks of all the most Potent Princes of *Europe*. *France* is another Example as well as *England*; for my Witness I bring a *French* Author lately publish'd at *Paris*, who speaking of Trade, says, " There are few things in Government, that deserve more Attention ; " to be convinced of this, let Men only reflect on the State of *Europe*, and observe the Difference between Countries that have Commerce, and those that have not. *England* and *Holland*, on whom in the present Age all depends, do (or should) govern their Interest abroad with respect ever to their Traffick. Husbandry and Commerce nourish and enrich a Nation ; 'tis those two Arts that give it Life and Strength : *A Truth that ought to be written in Letters of Gold in all the Cabinets of Princes and Ministers, to admonish them to consider the Husbandmen and Traders as they deserve.* By Commerce the Riches of the most distant Countries are brought to a State ; 'Tis a Mine that affords the more, the more 'tis wrought ; and is never to be exhausted. The Lord Chancellor Bacon says, that Merchants and Traders are in a State what the Blood is in the Body. It may be proved by Examples as antient as the World, that Nations have been powerful in proportion to their application to Commerce ; witness the *Tyrrians*, the *Athenians*, the *Carthaginians*. But without recurring to such distant Instances, it will be sufficient to examine the

" sur-

“ surprizing Changes which Commerce has
 “ made in our times amongst our Neighbours.
 “ *England*, by the Protection and Encou-
 “ ragement which *Queen Elizabeth* during her
 “ Reign gave to Commerce, has from that
 “ time so enlarg’d her Trade and naval
 “ Strength, that she has been able to maintain
 “ easily those mighty Fleets which have ren-
 “ dered her the Terror of the Ocean.

“ Nothing is comparable to what the *Dutch*
 “ have done by following this Maxim. But
 “ we have in *France*, and under our own Eyes,
 “ convincing Proofs of the usefulness of Com-
 “ merce. Cardinal *Richlieu* and Monsieur
 “ *Colbert*, those excellent Ministers, so zea-
 “ lous for aggrandizing the *French* Monarchy,
 “ those Men of great Knowledge and clear
 “ Judgment, apply’d themselves very much
 “ to enlarge our Commerce; yet they did not
 “ take Measures just enough, and their good
 “ Intentions had but moderate Success: But
 “ the Augmentation of Traffick has enabled
 “ *France* to support three Wars of several Years
 “ continuance against all Europe united. What
 “ would our Nation be then, if this never-
 “ failing Spring of Wealth were as ably ma-
 “ naged by us as our Neighbours? My Lord
 “ *Bellasyse* used to say, that if the *Turks* did
 “ but know what they might be capable of
 “ doing by Sea, and if the *French* should come
 “ to apprehend rightly to what a pitch they might
 “ carry their Commerce, the rest of Europe
 “ would soon become their Conquest.

“ The Example of *Bruges*, *Sluys* and *Ant-*
 “ *werp*, proves that Commerce may flourish
 in

“ in a Monarchy as well as in a Common-
 “ wealth, when the Prince and his Ministers
 “ know thoroughly the Importance of it,
 “ protect it with a high Hand, follow the
 “ true Maxims relating to it, *prevent engros-*
 “ *sing and destructive Companies*, leave the Mer-
 “ chant all the liberty requisite for carrying it
 “ on, *do not take upon them to subject it to the*
 “ *interested views of their Courtiers*, do not
 “ load it with too high Duties, do not prefer
 “ (like the Owner of the Hen that laid Gol-
 “ den Eggs) present Gain how great soever,
 “ to a long Train of durable and certain Ad-
 “ vantages, which would be a continual Fund
 “ of Supplies to them by the continual increase
 “ of the Riches of their People.

Having thus given a summary Account of
 what Revolutions have happen'd in ~~the~~ Trade
 of the World, and how it hath remov'd from
 one place to another, I shall next endeavour
 to shew that there is no Nation so well qualified
 to carry on a glorious and advantageous Com-
 merce as we are, by our Situation, by our
 Seamen, by our Manufactures, by the Product
 of our Land and Plantations, and by the
 Number, Opulence, and Ingenuity of our
 Merchants.

First, *Great Britain and Ireland* are situated
 in the Center of *Europe*, at an equal Distance
 for the South and Northern Trade. We can
 conveniently at any time of the Year come in-
 to Port and put out to Sea, his Majesty having
 more Havens in his Dominions than any other
 Prince in *Europe*.

Secondly,

Secondly, As to our Seamen, no body denies but they are as brave and as good Sailors as any in the World: there are above 100,000 belonging to his Majesty's Dominions; if so, we have more true Seamen than either *France* or *Holland*, altho' those of *St. Malo* brag of having 12,000 Seamen and 80 Ships of Force belonging to their Town, but they are indeed the greatest Navigators in that Kingdom.

Thirdly, Our Manufactures of Wool are without doubt the most useful of any, they are brought by us to the utmost Perfection; none of our Neighbours pretend to equal us therein; and we have not only the happiness of exporting great Quantities, but we are able to make all the Silks and Linen we have occasion for, for our own use; so that we really want hardly any thing ^{from} abroad that is manufactur'd; and if we wear it, 'tis a folly.

Fourthly, As for our home Products, and those of our Plantations, the bare mention of them will be sufficient, *viz.* Lead, Tin, Leather, Coals, Copperas, Allum, Sugar, Tobacco, Indigo, Pimento, Rice, Cotton, Wool, Furs, and of late Years Corn in abundance; all which amount to a great Sum, and are such Commodities as our Neighbours cannot be without.

Fifthly, I have a Book printed in 1677, which is only a List of the Merchants in and about *London*, they were in all 1786; I know above 400 of them, who are all true Merchants, that is, Importers, and Exporters of Goods, for no other are such. If the whole List then is true, as it probably is, and we add
to

to these the Merchants in *Bristol*, and other trading Towns of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and our *Plantations*, with those who are abroad in *Turky*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Holland*, *Germany*, *Russia*, *Norway*, the *Baltick*, *Africa*, and the *East-Indies*, I am of opinion, we have at least two thirds as many as all the rest of *Europe* put together, if not more; so that our Trade can never suffer for want of Hands to carry it on.

If our Merchants are so numerous, they are not less opulent. To give an Idea of it, I shall only mention what Trade we drive upon our own Bottom.

There are always Goods lying at home in our Warehouses to a considerable Value, and a great Sum is constantly employ'd in our *West-India* Trade.

All our Exports to *Turkey*, and the Goods lying there, are all upon *English* Account.

All our Exports to *Muscovy* the same.

All our Exports to the *East-Indies* likewise.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Portugal*, and the Goods lying there.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Spain*, and the Goods lying there.

Nine Tenths of our Exports to *Italy*, and the Goods lying there.

Three Fourths of our Exports to *Germany*, and the Goods lying there.

Two Thirds of our Exports to *Holland*, and the Goods lying there. Besides several other Branches, I do not mention.

All which amount to several Millions: And by reason of the Shortness of the time allowed

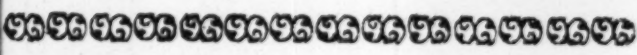
low'd for Draw-backs, *London* cannot be the greatest Magazine, 'tis certain that the *Londoners* make Magazines of all the considerable Trading Towns of the World, and have Commodities for their own Account at all the Markets where there is a Vent for them.

Other Countries may boast of more Factors and of getting more by way of Commission than we do ; but there is no Nation that hath so many true downright Merchants, who drive all their Trade upon their own Capital, as the *English* do.

Numbers and Opulence not being deny'd perhaps the Art and Ingenuity of our Merchants may. It will not become me to speak too much in their Praise, or even to give them their just Due ; but I appeal to any who have travel'd if they met abroad with Merchants of better Sense, Breeding, or fitter for the best Conversation, than those they have known at home. We have at least here in *London* all the Advantages that one can desire for the Education of Merchants ; Accounts, Geography, Navigation, Mathematicks are all taught in Perfection, and few are now brought up to Commerce who have not some degree of Literature and a liberal Education. And if the *English* in general are Men of Industry and Prudence, as they are the greatest, they must consequently be the most experienced Traders of any other Nation about us.



T H E
British Merchant.



General MAXIMS in TRADE, parti-
cularly applied to the COMMERCE
between *Great Britain* and *France*.

First Published in the Year 1713.



HERE are general Maxims in Trade which are assented to by every body.

That a Trade may be of Benefit to the Merchant and injurious to the Body of the Nation, is one of these Maxims.

I shall confine myself to speak of Trade only as it is nationally good or bad.

VOL. I.

B

I. That

*Instances
of a good
Trade.*

I. That Trade which exports Manufactures made of the sole Product or Growth of the Country, is undoubtedly good; such is the sending abroad our *Yorkshire* Cloth, *Colchester* Bays, *Exeter* Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, &c. which being made purely of *British* Wool, as much as those Exports amount to, so much is the clear Gain of the Nation.

II. That Trade which helps off the Consumption of our Superfluities, is also visibly advantageous; as the exporting of Allum, Copperas, Leather, Tin, Lead, Coals, &c. so much as the exported Superfluities amount unto, so much also is the clear National Profit.

III. The importing of foreign Materials to be manufactured at home, especially when the Goods, after they are manufactured, are mostly sent abroad, is also, without dispute, very beneficial; as for instance *Spanish* Wool, which for that reason is exempted from paying any Duties.

IV. The Importation of foreign Materials to be manufactur'd here, altho' the manufactured Goods are chiefly consumed by us, may also be beneficial; especially when the said Materials are procur'd in exchange for our Commodities; as Raw-Silk, Grogram-Yarn, and other Goods brought from *Turkey*.

V. Foreign Materials, wrought up here into such Goods as would otherwise be imported ready manufactured, is a means of saving Money to the Nation; and if saving is getting, that Trade which procures such Materials ought to be look'd upon as profitable: Such is the Importation of Hemp, Flax, and Raw-Silk.

'Tis

'Tis therefore to be wonder'd at, that these Commodities are not exempt from all Duties as well as *Spanish Wool*.

VI. A Trade may be call'd good which exchanges Manufactures for Manufactures, and Commodities for Commodities. *Germany* takes as much in Value of our Woollen and other Goods, as we do of their Linen: by this means numbers of People are employ'd on both sides, to their mutual Advantage.

VII. An Importation of Commodities, bought partly for Money and partly for Goods, may be of National Advantage; if the greatest part of the Commodities thus imported are again exported, as in the case of *East-India* Goods: and generally all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, are beneficial to a Nation.

VIII. The carrying of Goods from one foreign Country to another, is a profitable Article in Trade. Our Ships are often thus employ'd between *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the *Levant*, and sometimes in the *East-Indies*.

IX. When there is a necessity to import Goods which a Nation cannot be without, altho' such Goods are chiefly purchased with Money, it cannot be accounted a bad Trade; as our Trade to *Norway* and other Parts, from whence are imported Naval Stores, and Materials for Building.

But a Trade is disadvantageous to a Nation,

1. Which brings in things of meer Luxury and Pleasure, which are entirely, or for the most part, consumed among us; and such I

*Instances of
a bad Trade.*

The British Merchant.

reckon the Wine-Trade to be, especially when the Wine is purchas'd with Money, and not in exchange for our Commodities.

2. Much worse is that Trade which brings in a Commodity that is not only consumed amongst us, but hinders the consumption of the like quantity of ours; as is the emportation of Brandy, which hinders the spending of our Extracts of Malt and Molasses; therefore very prudently charged with excessive Duties.

3. That Trade is eminently bad, which supplies the same Goods as we manufacture our selves, especially if we can make enough for our Consumption: and I take this to be the case of the Silk Manufacture, which with great Labour and Industry is brought to perfection in *London, Canterbury*, and other places.

4. The Importation upon easy Terms of such Manufactures as are already introduc'd in a Country, must be of bad consequence, and check their progress; as it would undoubtedly be the case of the Linen and Paper Manufactures in *Great Britain* (which are of late very much improved) if those Commodities were suffer'd to be brought in without paying very high Duties.

Wise Nations are so fond of encouraging Manufactures in their Infancy, that they not only burden foreign Manufactures of the like kind with high Impositions, but often totally condemn and prohibit the consumption of them.

To bring what hath been already said into a narrower compass, it may be reduced to this,
viz.

That

General Maxims of Trade.

5

That the Exportation of Manufactures is, in the highest degree, beneficial to a Nation.

That the Exportation of Superfluities, is so much clear Gain.

*A Summary
Account of
what is
good and
bad.*

That the Importation of foreign Materials to be manufactur'd by us, instead of importing manufactur'd Goods, is the saving a great deal of Money.

That the exchanging Commodities for Commodities, is generally an Advantage.

That all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, leave a real Benefit.

That the letting Ships to Freight to other Nations, is profitable.

That the Imports of things of absolute necessity, cannot be esteemed bad.

That the importing Commodities of mere Luxury, is so much real Loss as they amount to.

That the Importation of such Goods as hinder the consumption of our own, or check the progress of any of our Manufactures, is a visible Disadvantage, and necessarily tends to the Ruin of multitudes of People.

Having premised thus far in relation to Trade in general, and made it evident that there are several ways of trading advantageous to a Nation, and others which are not so; I shall now examine which of these beneficial and hurtful ways to us the *French* Trade doth answer, and then draw the Balance at the foot of the Account.

I. The Exportation of our Woollen Goods to *France* is so well barr'd against, that there is not the least hope of reaping any Benefit by this Article.

*Our French
Trade con-
sider'd.*

The *French* did always out-do us in Price of Labour: their common People live upon Roots, Cabbage, and other Herbage: four of their large Provinces subsist entirely upon Chesnuts; and the best of them eat Bread made of Barley, Millet, *Turkey* and black Corn; so that their Wages used to be small in comparison with ours.

*The Price of
their Labour
half as
cheap as
ours.*

But of late Years their Crown-Pieces being made of the same Value as ours, and rais'd from sixty to one hundred Sols; and the Manufacturers, Servants, Soldiers, Day-labourers, and other working People, earning no more Sols or Pence by the Day than they did formerly, the price of Labour is thereby so much lessen'd, that one may affirm for truth, they have generally their Work done for half the Price we pay for ours. For altho' Provisions be as dear at *Paris* as they are at *London*, 'tis certain that in most of their Provinces they are very cheap; and that they buy Beef and Mutton for half the Price we pay for it here.

*Provisions
the like.*

But the Price of Meat and Wheat doth little concern the poor Manufacturers; as they generally drink nothing but Water, and at best a sort of Liquor they call *Beuverage*, (which is Water pass'd thro' the Husks of Grapes after the Wine is drawn off) they save a great deal upon that account; for 'tis well known that our People spend half of their Money in Drink.

*French Sol-
diers have
but 3 d. per
Day, ours
8 d.*

The Army is a notorious Instance how cheap the *French* can live; it enables their King to maintain 300000 Men with the same Money we maintain 112500; their Pay being five Sols

General Maxims of Trade.

7

Sols a day, (which is exactly three Pence *English*) and our Soldiers Pay is eight Pence.

However, they subsist upon that small Allowance; and if there be the same disproportion between our Manufacturers and theirs, as there is betwixt our Soldiers and their Soldiers as to Pay, 'tis plain that the Work in *France* is done for little more than a third part of what it is done for in *England*; and I am confident 'tis so in most part of their Manufactures, of which I could give many Instances if it were needful: but let these two following at present suffice.

At *Lyons*, which next to *Paris* is the best City in *France*, they pay nine Sols an Ell for making of Lustrings, which is little more than five Pence *English* Money; and the Price paid here for making Lustrings is twelve Pence per Ell.

French
Worker of
Lustring 5 d.
per Day,
ours 12 d.

In the Paper Manufacture abundance of People are employ'd for sorting of Rags in the Mills, who earn in *France* but two Sols a Day, which is less than five Farthings of our Money; and the Price paid here for such Work is four Pence a Day.

French Sort-
ers of Rags
1 d farth.
ours 4 d.

The *French* working thus cheap, 'tis no wonder if they afford their Manufactures at lower Rates than their Neighbours.

But to leave no room for doubt in a matter of so great Importance, several Merchants have brought over from *France* Patterns of their Woollen Goods, with the Prices they are sold at; and it appears that in general they are, goodness for goodness, cheaper than ours. Their Cloth made of *Spanish* Wool, which is

B. 4

brought

French
Woollen Ma-
nufacture 25
per Cent.
cheaper than
ours.

brought to great perfection, is sold in the Shops for sixteen to seventeen Livres the Ell, (which is a Yard a Quarter and an Inch) and as a French Livre is exactly worth one of our Shillings, they sell the Ell there as cheap as we sell here the Yard, which is twenty-five *per Cent.* difference.

And if what is own'd on all hands to be true, that the *French* do send great Quantities of Woollen Goods to *Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the Rhine,* and other places, although they pay a Duty upon Exportation; 'tis a Demonstration that they have more than is sufficient for their own Wear, and consequently no great occasion for any of ours.

Objection. What need the *French* limit the Importation of our Cloth, &c. to three Places, subject it to strict Visitations, and insist to continue a high Duty upon it, if they have enough of their own, and can afford it cheaper than we?

Answer. By the long Interruption of Commerce and Correspondence between the two Nations, the *French* knew as little the Price of our Commodities as we did the Price of theirs; and being extremely jealous of their Manufactures, they would not give way to any the least thing that could prejudice them. In short, they had a mind to be secured against all Events.

Have not we done the like in the self-same case? We out-do, in our own Thoughts all the World in the Woollen Manufactures: but not depending upon this single advantage of working better than others, we have laid very
high

high Duties upon all foreign Woollen Goods, and even prohibited them. And 'tis well we did so ! for else the *French* would have made our Hearts ake since the Peace, by their great Importation of Woollen Goods upon us.

But they are so well apprised of the matter now, and know the Advantage they have over us in point of Cheapness, that I don't doubt they will give us leave to import into *France* not only Woollen Goods, but all other Commodities whatsoever, upon very easy Duties, provided we permit them to import into *Great Britain*, Wines, Brandies, Silks, Linen, and Paper, upon paying the same Duties as others do. And when that's done, you'll send little more to *France* than now you do, and they'll import into *Great Britain* ten times more than now they can.

Our French Trade further consider'd.

II. As to the other Products of our Land, I mean our Superfluities, it must be own'd, the *French* have occasion for some of them, as Lead, Tin, Leather, Copperas, Coals, Allum, and several other things of small Value ; as also some few of our Plantation Commodities : But these Goods they will have whether we take any of theirs or no, because they want them ; as they were supplied with them during the War by way of *Italy* and *Flanders*, and paid us a little more Money for them than now they do, when they can have them at the first hand in *England*. All these Commodities together that the *French* want from us may amount to about 200000 *l.* yearly.

The Goods they have from us, and their annual Amount.

III. As to Materials, I don't know of any one sort useful to us that ever was imported from *France*.

We import no useful Materials

from France.

from *France* into *England*. They have indeed Hemp, Flax, and Wool, in abundance, and some Raw-Silk; but they are too wise to let us have any, especially as long as they entertain any hopes we shall be so self-denying, as to take those Materials from them after they are manufactur'd.

*We lose by
exchange of
our Goods
with France*

IV. Exchanging Commodities for Commodities (if for the like Value on both sides) might be beneficial; but it's far from being the case between us and *France*: our Ships went constantly in Ballast (except now and then some Lead) to *St. Malo, Morlaix, Nantes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Bayone, &c.* and ever came back full of Linen, Wines, Brandy, and Paper; and if it was so before the Revolution, when one of our Pounds Sterling cost the *French* but thirteen Livres, what are they like to take from us (except what they of necessity want) now that for each Pound Sterling they must pay us twenty Livres, which enhances the Price of all *British* Commodities to the *French* above Fifty per Cent.

*We have no
Benefit by
re exporting
their Goods.*

V. Goods imported to be re-exported, is certainly a National Advantage; but few or no *French* Goods are ever exported from *Great Britain*, except to our Plantations, but are all consumed at home; therefore no Benefit can be reap'd this way by the *French* Trade.

*Nor by
French
Freight.*

VI. Letting Ships to Freight cannot but be of some Profit to a Nation; but 'tis very rare if the *French* ever make use of any other Ships than their own: they victual and man cheaper than we, therefore nothing is to be got from them by this Article.

VII. Things

General Maxims of Trade.

II

VII. Things that are of absolute necessity cannot be reckon'd prejudicial to a Nation ; but *France* produces nothing that is necessary, or even convenient, but which we had better be without. *We want none of their Goods.*

VIII. If the Importation of Commodities of mere Luxury, to be consumed amongst us, be a sensible Disadvantage, the *French Trade*, in this Particular, might be highly pernicious to this Nation: for if the Duties on *French Wines* be lower'd to a considerable degree, the least we can suppose would be imported into *England* and *Scotland* is 18000 Tons a Year, which being most Clarets, at a moderate Computation, would cost in *France* 450000*l*. *Goods imported for Luxury ruinous.*

IX. As to Brandy, since we have laid high Duties upon it, the distilling of Spirits from Malt and Molasses is much improved and increased, by means of which a good Sum of Money is yearly saved to the Nation ; for very little Brandy hath been imported either from *Italy*, *Portugal*, or *Spain*, by reason that our *English* Spirits are near as good as Brandies of those Countries. But as *French* Brandy is esteem'd, and is indeed very good, if the extraordinary Duty on that Liquor be taken off, there's no doubt but great Quantities will be imported. We'll suppose only 3000 Tons a Year, which will cost *Great Britain* about 70000 *l*. yearly, and prejudice besides the Extracts of our own Malt Spirits. *Consequence of lowering French Duties.*

X. Linen is an Article of more consequence than many People are aware of: *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and several Counties in *England*, have made large Steps towards the Improvement of that

*Lessening
Duties on
French Li-
nen will
ruin our
own, and
carry off
600000 l.
annually
from us.*

that useful Manufacture, both in Quantity and Quality; and, with good Encouragement, would doubtless, in a few Years, bring it to perfection, and perhaps make sufficient for our own consumption; which besides employing great Numbers of People, and improving many Acres of Land, would save us a good Sum of Money, which is yearly laid out abroad in that Commodity. As the case stands at present, it improves daily; but if the Duties on *French Linen* be reduc'd, 'tis to be fear'd it will come over so cheap, that our Looms must be laid aside, and 6 or 700000 l. a Year be sent over to *France* for that Commodity.

*Lessening
the Duties on
French Pa-
per, ruinous
to ours.*

XI. The Manufacture of Paper is very near a-kin to that of Linen. Since the high Duties laid on foreign Paper, and that none hath been imported from *France*, where 'tis cheapest, the making of it is increased to such a degree in *England*, that we import none of the lower Sorts from abroad, and make them all ourselves: But if the *French* Duties be taken off, undoubtedly most of the Mills which are employ'd in the making of white Paper, must leave off their Work, and 30 to 40000 l. a Year be remitted over to *France* for that Commodity.

*Lessening
the Duties on
French Silks
ruinous to
ours.*

XII. The last Article concerns the Silk Manufacture. Since the late *French Wars* 'tis increased to a mighty degree; *Spittlefields* alone manufactures to the Value of two Millions a Year, and were daily improving till the late Fears about lowering the *French* Duties. What pity! That so noble a Manufacture, so extensive, and so beneficial to an infinite number of People,

General Maxims of Trade.

13

People, should run the hazard of being ruin'd !
 'Tis however to be feared, that if the *French*
 can import their wrought Silks upon easy
 Terms, they out-do us so much in cheapness
 of Labour, as hath been already shewn, and
 they have *Italian* and *Levant* Raw-Silk upon so
 much easier Terms than we, besides great
 Quantities of their own in *Provence*, *Languedoc*,
 and other Provinces, that in all probabili-
 ty half the Looms in *Spittlefields* would be laid
 down, and our Ladies be again clothed in
French Silks. The Loss that would accrue to
 the Nation by so great a Mischief, cannot be
 valued at less than 500000 *l.* a Year.

To sum up all, if we pay to <i>France</i> yearly,	
For their Wines	450000 <i>l.</i>
For their Brandies	70000
For their Linen	600000
For their Paper	30000
For their Silks	500000
	<hr/> 1650000

And they take from us in Lead, Tin, Leather, Allum, Copperas, Coals, Horn-Plates, &c. and Plan- tation-Goods, to the Value of	<hr/> 200000
--	--------------

<i>Great Britain</i> loses by the Ba- lance of that Trade yearly	1450000
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Which seems unavoidable, if we are so
 good-natur'd as to take off the high Duties ;
 the only Fence we have left against an Inun-
 dation of *French* Commodities upon us.

If any body thinks fit to object, That there *Objections*
 are many Commodities that used to be sent *answer'd.*
 to

to *France*, of which there's no notice taken here; I desire them to give a List of those Commodities not only by Name, but to put the Quantities which they judge are like to be exported, and their Valuation: and I promise them in return another List of many Commodities I have omitted, which would certainly be imported from *France* upon lowering the Duties, with the probable Quantities of each sort, and their Cost on board there: and I dare answer, I shall be even with them upon that score; having here for Brevity's sake mention'd only such Commodities as are most considerable. Thus perhaps by making accurate Estimates and Calculations of all Commodities that can be exported to *France*, or brought over from thence, shall we come to a right understanding of the matter, and what the Trade between *Great Britain* and *France* is like to be in case the Duties be taken off.

All the Nations of *Europe* seem to strive who shall out-wit one another in point of Trade; and they concur in this Maxim, That the less they consume of foreign Commodities, the better it is for them.

The *Dutch*, to obviate too great a consumption of foreign Goods amongst them, make use of Excises; and they have for that reason laid a very high Excise upon *French* Wines.

The *French* study to prevent it by Duties on Importations, Duties on Consumptions, Tolls from one Province into another, by strict Visitations, Restraints, and Prohibitions, and by the Example of the Court in wearing their own Manufactures.

We

We have of late Years saved a great deal of Money, by laying high Duties upon foreign Commodities ; which hath not only hinder'd their too great consumption among us, but hath had this good effect besides, that it hath given encouragement to the settling, improving and perfecting many useful Manufactures in *Great Britain*. So that we must be out of our Senses if we permit the *French* to import their Manufactures to the Prejudice and Destruction of our own.

*The Benefit
of laying
high Duties
on foreign
Goods.*

We are now, God be praised, in Peace and Friendship with the *French* ; we have a free Correspondence and Commerce with them : they do and will take from us what they want, and 'tis all we can expect or desire of them.

We may freely import their good Claret, and have it upon reasonable terms, if we do not buy it in too great Quantities : And as for their Manufactures, 'tis undeniable we had better be without them, since they must be purchased with our ready Money ; for their Cloth and other Woollen Goods being cheaper than ours, they cannot take any from us if they would in compensation for their Silks, Paper, and Linen : and as they take nothing but what they want, they ought not in reason to expect we should take from them what we have no manner of occasion for.

As it is very requisite that those who are to deal with another Nation should have a perfect knowledge of their Weights, Measures, Customs and Moneys, and there having been a remarkable Alteration in the *French* Coins since we had any Dealings with them, which is the thing

thing of the utmost moment in Commerce; I shall beg leave to subjoin here an Account of their Coin as it stands at present, and in all probability is like to stand, that we may know what we are to pay for their Goods, and what they are to pay for ours.

*The French
Coin compar-
ed with ours.*

The *French* Crown-Piece is exactly now of the same Goodness and intrinsic Value as the *English* Crown-Piece. It goes in *France* for five Livres; and each Livre for twenty Sols; so that each Crown-Piece goes there for one hundred Sols or Pence.

Our Crown-Piece goes for five Shillings, each Shilling for twelve Pence, so that our Crown-Piece goes here for sixty Pence.

As there are five Livres in their Crown, and five Shillings in our Crown, and that they are both of equal Weight and Value, a Shilling is exactly worth a Livre, and a Livre a Shilling. I beg pardon for being thus exact to a Nicety in this Particular, but I think the Fate of *Great Britain* in point of Trade doth in great measure depend upon it.

Before the War, if I bought any Commodity in *France* which cost me a Livre, I paid eighteen Pence *English* for it, as is well known to every body that had Dealings there: if I buy now the same thing in *France* for a Livre, I pay but one Shilling for it; by which means all their Manufactures are render'd so very cheap to us, that if there were but moderate Duties upon their Importation, we should immediately be overwhelm'd with *French* Commodities. For as their Workmen receive no more Sols or Pence for their Day's Work or Wages

Wages than they did formerly, they sell their Cloth, Paper, and Linen, for no more Sols than they used to do. Therefore if I bought heretofore an Ell of Linen for a Livre, it cost me then eighteen Pence; and now buying an Ell of the same Linen for a Livre still, it costs me but one Shilling.

On the contrary, when the *French* bought any thing of us before the War, if it cost them one Pound Sterling, they paid but 13 Livres for it; and if they buy now the same thing for one Pound Sterling, they pay twenty Livres. Which renders every Commodity we have so very dear to them, that 'tis hardly possible they should take any thing from us but what they have an absolute necessity for.

For if they bought formerly a Yard of Cloth here for fifteen Shillings, they paid but nine Livres three Quarters for it; and if they buy now here a Yard of the same Cloth for fifteen Shillings, they must pay fifteen Livres; which, as said before, renders our Manufactures excessive dear to them, and their Manufactures exceeding cheap to us.

In short, all kinds of *French* Manufactures that were heretofore purchased in *France*, either by Natives or Strangers, for one Ounce and a half of Silver, the same quantity and goodness is there purchased now by Natives and by Strangers for one Ounce of Silver. And whatever the *French* used to purchase in foreign Parts with three Livres, they must now give four Livres and an half for it.

I have purposely omitted taking notice of what Prejudice the *French* Trade may be to us

us in relation to our Exports to *Portugal, Italy, Turkey, and Hamburg*; for that will afford ample matter to add to the Subject of the following Discourse.

But for the Reader's ease, I shall first sum up what has been said as short as possible, in the following Propositions.

1. That the Prosperity and Happiness of this Kingdom depend very much upon our foreign Trade.

2. That we have no Gold or Silver of our own growth; that all we have is imported from abroad in exchange for the Product and Manufactures of our own Country.

3. That we gain Gold and Silver from those Countries which do not sell us so great a value of Manufactures as they take from us; for in this case the Balance must be paid in Money.

4. That we must pay a Balance in Money to such Countries as sell more Manufactures than they take from us; and that the capital Stock of Bullion is diminished by such a Commerce, unless the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country shall be re-exported.

5. That we are most enriched by those Countries which pay us the greatest Sums upon the Balance; and most impoverish'd by those which carry off the greatest Balance from us.

6. That the Trade of that Country which contributes most to the Employment and Subsistence of our People, and to the Improvement of our Lands, is the most valuable.

7. That the Trade which lessens most the Subsistence of our People, and the Value of our Lands, is the most detrimental to the Nation.

8. That

8. That that Country which does not sell us so many Manufactures as it buys from us, contributes the whole Value of the Balance to the Employment and Subsistence of our People, and to the Product of our Lands.

9. That the Country which sells us more than it buys from us, takes the whole Value of the Balance from the Subsistence of our People and the landed Interest.

10. That therefore the Balance which is either paid or receiv'd by means of our Trade with any particular Country, is one certain Medium to judge of the Value of our Trade : that is, every particular Trade contributes so much to the Subsistence of our People and the Improvement of our Lands, as the Balance it pays to us for the greater quantity of Manufactures we sell than buy ; and it deducts so much from both for the greater quantity of Manufactures we buy than sell, as the Balance we are to pay.

11. And lastly, That every Country which takes off our finished Manufactures, and returns us unwrought Materials to be manufactured here, contributes so far to the Employment and Subsistence of our People as the cost of manufacturing those Materials.

Many other Maxims might be offer'd, but these are sufficient to try the Value of every particular Trade ; or all may be still sum'd up in fewer words, thus : That Trade which makes Money flow in most plentifully upon us, enables our People to subsist themselves better by their Labour, raises the Value of our Lands, and occasions our Rents to be better paid, must

must always be reckon'd the best Trade; for these are the only Rules by which 'tis possible to state and determine the Value of any particular Trade, or of the general Trade of the whole Nation. I shall illustrate this by a few Instances.

*Trade to
Portugal.*

To begin with our Trade to *Portugal*: For the Goods we send to that Country, it is acknowledged that our Returns are Wine, Oil, and some other things for our own Use and Consumption; but it is indisputable that the greatest Value of our Returns are Gold and Silver. So much therefore the *Portuguese* pay to the Employment and Subsistence of our People, and for the Product of our Lands: so much as this Balance in Gold and Silver, they contribute to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

*Trade to
Spain.*

For our Exportations of Manufactures to *Spain*, before King *Philip* was settled in that Throne, our Returns were in Wine, Oil, Wool, Cochineal, Indico, Fruit, Iron, &c. many of which were consumed in *England*, and a great part of them were also used in the Manufactures we exported. So many of them as we used in the Manufactures we exported, contributed so much to the Employment of our People, and the Improvement of our Lands. But a very great part of our Returns from *Spain*, was Money for the Over-balance of Manufactures we sent thither; and this undoubtedly was so much added to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

*Trade to
Italy.*

Our Exportations to *Italy* are made good to us by Returns in Oil, Wine, thrown and raw Silk,

Silk,
&c.
the F
the F
and f
since
ple,
nance
Be
lance
Silk,
Yarn.
Drugs
Mater
useful
fore c
and St
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Silk, wrought Silk, Currants, Paper, Drugs, &c. and the rest in Money. This last, for the Reasons I have given, is so much added to the Happiness and Prosperity of the Nation; and so indeed are many of our other Returns, since they are manufactur'd by our own People, and contribute so much to their Maintenance.

Between us and *Turkey* very little or no Balance is paid in Money. Our Returns are raw Silk, Grogram Yarn, Cotton, Wool, Cotton Yarn, Goats-Hair, Coffee, Dying Goods, Drugs, &c. almost the whole Value, either Materials, or such things as are necessary or useful in our Manufactures; and which therefore contribute very much to the Employment and Subsistence of our People.

Trade to
Turkey.

Our Returns from *Hamborough*, and other Places in *Germany*, are made us chiefly in Linen, and Linen-Yarn; but we have also a Balance from those Countries in Money. The last, and a great part of the rest of those Returns, contribute to the Employment of our People, and the Riches and Prosperity of the Nation.

Trade to
Hamborough.

But for the Goods we export to *Holland*, they are prodigious, whether we consider our Woollen Manufactures, the Product of our own Country and our Plantations, our *East-India*, *Turkey*, and other Goods: We have some Returns for them in Spices, Linen, Thread, Paper, Rhenish Wines, Battery, Madder, Whale-Fins, Clapboard, and some wrought Silks, &c. Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General of the Imports and Exports, in

Trade to
Holland.

The British Merchant.

in his second Report to the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts, by a Medium of seven Years Trade, *Pag.* 19. has valued

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Our annual Exports at	1,937,934	7	11	1
Our annual Imports at	549,832	1	02	3
And makes the Difference or annual Balance paid in Money	1,388,102	6	08	2

Many of the other Returns are useful in our Manufactures; but since the whole Balance is paid for Goods, 'tis manifest that the *Dutch* Trade employs and subsists so many of our People, as make or procure all the Goods and Manufactures for which the Balance is paid, and consequently contributes so much to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Nation.

It is manifest by a cursory View of our Trade with every one of these Countries, that we do not pay a Balance in Money to any one; that they do not sell us a greater Value of Manufactures than they take from us; and that consequently we are not impoverished by our Trade with any of them.

It is manifest that we import from every one for the Manufactures we export, either Money or Materials for new Manufactures; either of which contributes very much to the Prosperity and Happiness of this Kingdom.

Certainly then we should with all our Power cultivate our Trade with every one of them. We can never be so abandon'd of common Sense, as to lessen the Advantages of any one, for the sake of a Trade with any other Coun-

try,

try, till by clear Demonstration it shall appear to be more for our Advantage.

The Instances of Parliamentary Authority to support my General Maxims of Trade, are,

1. The Preamble of the Act for prohibiting the *French Trade* in the 30th Year of King *Charles II*, in these words: “ Forasmuch as
“ it hath been by long Experience found, that
“ the importing *French Wines*, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, and Paper, and other
“ Commodities of the Growth, Product, or
“ Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the *French King*, hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation, lessened the Value of the native Commodities and
“ Manufactures thereof, and caused great Detriment to this Kingdom in general.”

2. The Preamble of the Prohibition-Act in the First of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which differs very little from the former, except in the Conclusion, where instead of Detrimental, it calls the *French Trade* a Nuisance to this Kingdom.

But 'tis not for this reason alone that I have cited the abovemention'd Preambles, but because they point out to us the Rules, all the Rules by which it is possible to estimate the Value of our Trade with any particular Country; and by every one of those Rules the *French Trade* stood then condemn'd as a Nuisance to this Kingdom.

The first Charge against it in those Laws, is, *That it hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation*. Our Legislators, it seems, judged, that every Trade which encreased our Treasure

sure was beneficial, and every Trade which exhausted our Treasure was *detrimental*, was a *Nusance to this Kingdom*.

And when shall a Trade be said to exhaust our Treasure? Certainly then when it diminishes our capital Stock of Gold and Silver; when it sells us a greater Value of Manufactures for our own consumption than it takes from us; when we do not sell Manufactures sufficient to even the Account between us, and are therefore forced to pay the Balance in clear Money; and when it is no way possible for us to repair the Loss by means of the Goods or Manufactures we have imported.

What Nations don't exhaust our Treasure, tho' we pay them a Balance in Gold or Silver.

I do not think our Trade with every Nation guilty of exhausting our Treasure, to which we pay a Balance in Gold or Silver. For if the Goods we buy from any Country are such as we export again in the Whole, or in Part, for the same or a greater Sum of Money, our Treasure is not exhausted by such a Trade: the Goods we buy make us full Restitution of all the Sums we were out for them.

East Country Trade.

First then, we buy Hemp, Pitch, Tar, and all Sorts of Naval Stores from the East Country. Unless we did this, we could not fit out a single Ship to Sea. The Goods we send to that Country are by no means sufficient to even the Account between us: we are forced to pay the Balance in Gold and Silver; and this, as I have heard, amounts to 200,000 *l. per Ann.*

Shall we be said then to lose so great an annual Sum by our East-Country Trade? No certainly; for not to insist upon the numberless People that are employ'd and subsisted by

Shipping

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Shipping and Navigation, we gain much more by our Shipping than the abovemention'd Sum from other Countries with which we trade: and it is certain we could gain nothing this way if we had not first bought the Naval Stores.

'Tis manifest the Freight of all exported Goods is paid by Foreign Nations; and I believe I should not be thought extravagant if I should affirm, that more than one Fifth of the Freight of all our Shipping is paid by the Nations with whom we trade. It is said, there are about 500,000 Tons of Shipping belonging to this Kingdom, and perhaps the Freight of 5 *l. per Ton per Annum* will not be thought so very extraordinary. If this is Fact, and also that one Fifth of the whole Freight is paid by other Nations, then we pay the East Country about 200,000 *l. per Annum* for our Naval Stores, which could not be had but from that Country, and gain above twice as much by our Shipping from other Nations. Therefore tho' we pay so great an annual Balance upon that Trade, yet our Treasure cannot be said to be exhausted by it: we have such Goods in exchange for it as make us very ample Amends, and enable us to supply that Loss by our other Commerce.

*Advantage
by Freight.*

Possibly something like this may be said of our Trade to *China* and the *East-Indies*. It is certain, that besides Goods and Merchandizes, we export yearly to those Places our Bullion to the Value of 4 or 500,000 *l. per Ann.* And yet I cannot yield that our Treasure has been exhausted, nor indeed that it has been very much increased by means of that Trade. Salt-

*Trade to
China and
the East-Indies.*

Petre, Pepper, and some few Drugs of those Countries, perhaps we cannot be well without; and yet I believe our Merchants would fit out few or no Ships for so long a Voyage, if they were not also to have the liberty of importing Manufactures. But our own want of *East-India* Goods will by no means acquit that Trade of the Guilt of exhausting our Treasure, or make us any Amends for such a Loss; that is to be done no other way, than by our gaining as much Bullion from other Countries by means of the Manufactures we import from the *East-Indies*.

First then, the Use of wrought Silks and stain'd Callicoes of that Country is prohibited in *England*; those therefore are re-exported: But in the next place, of their white Callicoes and Muslins, of their Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Salt-Petre, and other Goods, very great Quantities are also re-exported, and at a much greater Price than the whole annual Sums sent from hence to the *East-Indies*. The Consequence is, that our Treasure is not exhausted by that Trade, since we have those Goods in exchange for our Money as procure us much greater Sums from other Countries, and since our whole Loss is more than repair'd by re-exporting part only of those Goods at a much higher Price than we paid for the whole.

*Trade with
Spain and
the Levant.*

I have never heard of any Trade (except with the abovemention'd Countries, and that of *France*) which has been at any time charg'd with exhausting our Treasure. But I will suppose, for once, that we never gain'd any Balance upon our Trade with *Spain*, or the
Levant

Levant : On the contrary, tho' it is true, that we even paid in Money for the Wool and Cochineal of the former, and for the Dying Goods of the latter ; yet I can by no means be persuaded that either the one or the other could, with any Justice, be accus'd of exhausting our Treasure, or diminishing our capital Stock of Gold and Silver, or of selling to us any Goods for our Money, without enabling us at the same time to get back the whole Price from other Countries. We have usually purchas'd Five Thousand Bags of *Spanish Wool per Annum* ; and not to insist at present upon the great Numbers of People employ'd in working that Wool, have we ever sold less of it to other Nations than was sufficient to pay the whole Cost of all the Wool we bought from *Spain*, and of all other Foreign Materials mix'd with our Manufactures of that Wool ? And for the Cochineal, and other Foreign Dying Goods that are necessary Ingredients in all our Woollen Manufactures, they are abundantly paid by the Manufactures we send abroad, and the Prices given for them in Foreign Countries. Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General, in his Report before-cited, has given us an Account of Woollen Manufactures exported to *Holland* only in one Year, to the Value of 1,339,526 *l*. How prodigious then must have been our Exportations of that kind to all the World ! And how considerable must have been the Foreign Ingredients in so vast a Value of Woollen Manufactures ! And yet 'tis certain we could have made or exported very few, but for those Foreign In-

redients. The Trade therefore which carries out our Bullion, to enable us to export a greater Value of our Manufactures, cannot be said to exhaust our Treasure, or to diminish our capital Stock of Gold or Silver, or not to make us Amends by the Returns.

I would not be thought therefore to condemn every Trade which carries out our Bullion, of exhausting our Treasure; but that only which carries out our Bullion for Manufactures to be consum'd here, which return us no sort of Goods to be sent abroad again; and lastly, which no way enables us to repair ourselves of that Loss.

How to estimate what we gain by Trade with any particular Nation.

If we export any Value of our Manufactures for the consumption of a foreign Nation, and import thence no Goods at all for our own consumption, it is certain the whole Price of our own Manufactures exported must be paid to us in Money, and that all the Money paid to us is our clear Gain.

The Merchant perhaps does not get 20 *per Cent.* by the Goods he sends abroad; yet if he sells his Goods for the very Price he paid for them, and brings back the whole Price in Money, and not in Goods, to his Native Country, the Merchant in this case gets nothing, but his Country gets clear the whole Value of the Goods.

To make this intelligible, if I ask any Man what is the Gain of the Day-Labourer or Manufacturer; he will answer me, That it is just so much as he earns by his Work for the Subsistence of himself and his Family. His whole Wages are his Gain.

If

If his whole Time is taken up in working for the Consumption of the *Portuguese*; for instance, if his whole Wages are paid him by that Nation, he gains from *Portugal* the whole Value of his yearly Labour. And the same thing must be said of the *Portuguese* Manufacturer that works for the Consumption of the *English* Nation; he clears his whole Wages from this Kingdom.

But still the Question is, How much of these Wages is gained or lost to the one Nation or the other?

It is certain, that all that the Consumption of *Portugal* pays to the *English* Labourers, more than is paid by the Consumption of *England* to the Labourers of *Portugal*, is clear Gain to *England*, and so much Loss to *Portugal*. And therefore if the Wages of *English* People for Labour bestowed on the Corn, Lead, Tin, Woollen, and other Manufactures exported to *Portugal*, should amount to 800,000 *l. per Ann.* and the Wages of the *Portuguese* for their Labour bestowed upon the Wine, Oil, Fruit, and other Product of that Country imported hither for the Consumption of our People, should amount to no more than 200,000 *l. per Ann.* it is clear that in the Article of Wages for Labour, setting the Wages of one People against those of the other, we gain by the Balance 600,000 *l. per Ann.*

The next Question is, What is gained or lost by the Exchange of the Product of the Land between both Nations?

And here another Question will arise, What is gained by the Gentleman or Landholder? I believe

*The Gain of
the Land-
holder.*

believe every Man will give me this Answer, That he gets just so much as is given for the Product of the Land, clear of the Charge of Labour that is bestowed upon it; and whoever is the Consumer, whether this or a foreign Nation, pays the Gentleman so much of his Rent.

If the Corn, Lead, Tin, Woollen, or other Manufactures of this Kingdom, are exported to *Portugal* for the Consumption of that Nation, it is certain that *Portugal* pays the *English* Landholder the whole Rent, or in other words, the whole Price which is paid upon account of Rent for those Goods; which is indeed the whole Price that is paid for them, deducting the Wages given for the Labour bestowed upon them. The same thing must be said of *England*; the Landholder of *Portugal* gets just so great a Part of his Rent from *England*, as is paid by the Consumption of this Nation to the Rents of that Kingdom.

How much then is gained or lost to the Landholders of either Nation? All that is given for the meer Product of the *English* Lands by the *Portuguese*, more than is given for the meer Product of *Portugal* by the *English*, is so much Gain to *England*, and so much Loss to *Portugal*.

Suppose then that the Product of the Lands of *England* (clear of the Wages of the Labourers) exported to *Portugal*, should amount to 400,000 *l. per Ann.* and that the Product of *Portugal*, clear of Labour, imported into *England*, should amount to no more than 100,000 *l. per An.* the Difference is 300,000 *l.*
per

per Ann. The *English* Landholders gain so much yearly from *Portugal*, and *Portugal* loses so much to this Nation.

The last thing is the Gain of the Merchant. *The Gain of the Merchant.*
The Merchant gains all that Part of the Price of his Goods in which his Sale exceeds his Purchase; and this Difference of the Price is paid by the Consumer. If *England* is the Consumer, the Merchant gains this Difference in *England*, but *England* gets nothing by her Consumption. But if *Portugal* is the Consumer of the Goods exported by the *English* Merchant, he gains the whole Difference from *Portugal*. And so in like manner does the *Portuguese* Merchant get from *England* the whole Difference of the Price upon all Goods which he buys in *Portugal*, and sells to this Kingdom.

Suppose then that our *English* Merchants buy here the Product of our Lands manufactur'd by the Labour of our People, at the Cost of 1,200,000 *l. per Ann.* and sell the same to *Portugal* for 1,300,000 *l. per Ann.* our *English* Merchants get from that Country 100,000 *l. per Ann.* On the other hand, if the Merchants in *Portugal* buy there their Oil, Wine, Fruit, &c. at the Cost of 300,000 *l. per Ann.* and sell the same to *England* for 325,000 *l. per Ann.* their Gain from *England* is no more than 25,000 *l. per Ann.* So that in this very Article of the Merchant's Gain, *England* would get clear 75,000 *l. per Annum* from *Portugal*; and so much would be yearly lost to that Nation.

For my own Part, I know no other way of estimating the Profit or Loss of Trade between two Nations. All that the Labour of the People, the Product of the Lands, and the Gain of the Merchants in one Nation, exceed in Value those in the other, is so much Gain to the first, and so much Loss to the second. This is plain and obvious to every Person, even of the meanest Capacity.

*Rules to
judge of the
Balance of
Trade.*

Dr. *Davenant*, the Inspector-General, says, “ In stating the Balance between two Countries, the prime Cost only in the said respective Countries should be calculated.”

And indeed there can be no other Rule ; for the Merchant of each Country asks and takes Advice from his Correspondent in the other what Goods are likely to come to the best Market ; and accordingly receives Orders to buy for him, or send to him such Goods as are most demanded. And if this should not be reciprocally observed on both sides, if any Merchant should venture over his Goods without such previous Advice, instead of advancing any thing upon the Sale of them in the other Country, he may send them to a Market where they are a Drug, and lose a very great Part of his Principal.

To magnify our Exports, or diminish our Imports by comparative and superlative Words, serves for nothing but to amuse the Ignorant. The Balance, the Balance of both, is the only thing that can demonstrate our Profit or our Loss.

If we sell more Goods than we buy, the Balance must be coming to us in Money, and that is so much Gain.

If

If we buy more Goods than we sell, we must pay the Balance in Money, and that is so much Loss to the Nation.

This is finely express'd in Sir *William Temple's* Observations upon the *United Provinces*, 5th Edition, p. 231. cap. 6. "The Vulgar mistake, that Importation of foreign Wares, if purchased with native Commodities, and not with Money, does not make a Nation poorer, is but what every Man that gives himself leisure to think, must immediately rectify, by finding out, that upon the End of an Account between a Nation, and all they deal with abroad, whatever the Exportation wants in Value to balance that of the Importation, must of necessity be made up with ready Money.

"By this we find out the Foundation of the Riches of *Holland*, as of their Trade, by the Circumstances already rehearsed. For never any Country traded so much, and consumed so little. They buy infinitely, but 'tis to sell again, either upon Improvement of the Commodity, or at a better Market. They are the great Masters of the *Indian* Spices, and of the *Persian* Silks; but wear plain Woollen, and feed upon their own Fish and Roots. Nay, they sell the finest of their own Cloth to *France*, and buy coarse out of *England* for their own Wear. They send abroad the best of their own Butter into all Parts, and buy the cheapest out of *Ireland*, or the North of *England*, for their own Use. In short, they furnish infinite Luxury, which they

“ never practise, and traffick in Pleasures;
 “ they never taste.”

And before, in *p.* 230. “ It is no constant Rule, that Trade makes Riches; for
 “ there may be a Trade that impoverishes a
 “ Nation. As it is not often going to
 “ market that enriches the Countryman,
 “ but on the contrary if every time he
 “ comes there he buys to a greater Value
 “ than he sells, he grows the poorer the oftener he goes; but the only and certain Scale
 “ of Riches arising from Trade in a Nation,
 “ is the Proportion of what is exported for
 “ the Consumption of others to what is imported for their own.”

To illustrate this farther, in trying the Worth of any particular Trade by the Exports and Imports between two Nations.

If we have at any time imported from *France* (for our own Consumption) a greater Value of Goods and Merchandizes than we exported for the Consumption of that Country, it is certain that one way or other we paid the Balance in Money; and whether we paid this by exporting Bullion out of *England*, or by drawing Bullion from other Nations indebted to us into *France*, the Case is the very same; that whole Balance was so much Loss to this Kingdom; so much we may be said to have lost by our *French* Commerce.

But the Nature of the Goods and Merchandizes exported and imported between the two Nations, ought also to be consider'd.

If we paid this Balance in Money for Manufactures which must needs have interfered
 with

with our own; that is, which must have hinder'd the Sale of such a Value of our Manufactures at the same Market, and did not open a new Vent for them at any other, it is manifest that both our Landholders and our Labourers must have been deprived by Means of this Commerce of all those Sums of Money which were paid away for the Product and Manufactures of *France*; as also, that that Country had been so much enriched by the Impoverishment of this Kingdom.

If this is the Way to try the Value of our Commerce with any particular Nation, the Way to try the Value of a Treaty of Commerce with any particular Nation, must be by the Customs or Duties reciprocally laid in each Nation on the Goods and Merchandizes of the other.

Before I proceed any further, I think it very necessary to give my Readers a Copy of the late Treaty of Commerce with *France*, as also of the Bill of Commerce brought into the House of Commons in order to render that Treaty effectual by Act of Parliament: The said Treaty and Bill of Commerce being the Occasion of this Discourse, in order to open the Eyes of our Legislators, and thereby prevent the Ruin of the Trade of this Island, by the Mistakes in the Managers of this Treaty; which must inevitably ensue, if the said Treaty is render'd effectual by Parliament.

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Tractatus Navigationis & Commercio-
rum inter Serenissimam ac Potentissi-
mam Principem Annam, Dei Gratia,
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hi-
berniae Reginam, & Serenissimum ac
Potentissimum Principem Ludovicum
XIV. Dei Gratia, Regem Christianis-
simum, conclusus Trajecti ad Rhe-
num die ^{31 Martii} Anno 1713.
_{11 Aprilis}

Quemadmodum Serenissima ac Potentissima
Princeps & Domina Anna, Dei Gratia,
Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, & Hi-
berniae Regina, & Serenissimus ac Potentissimus
Princeps & Dominus Ludovicus Decimus Quar-
tus, Dei Gratia, Rex Christianissimus, ex quo
ad Pacis Studia, Deo disponente, animos adver-
terint, ad Utilitates Subditorum suorum inde pro-
venturas per mutuam Navigationis & Commer-
ciorum Libertatem adaugendas, utpote quæ præ-
cipuus pacis tam Fructus quam Firmamentum esse
debeant, prono utrinque desiderio ferebantur: eum-
que in finem Legatis suis extraordinariis & pleni-
potentiariis, Trajectum ad Rhenum conventuris,
in mandatis clementissimi dederunt, ut tam Paci
redintegrandæ, quam renovandis, adque hodie-
rum rerum statum aptandis anterioribus inter am-
bas Gentes, Commercio Fœderibus, operam
omni studio conferrent: Scilicet Sacra Regia Ma-
jestas Magnæ Britanniae, Reverendo admodum
Johanni, permissione Divina, Episcopo Bristol-
ensi, Privati Angliæ Sigilli Custodi, Regiæ
Majestati

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the most Serene and most Potent Princess Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and the most Serene and most Potent Prince Lewis XIVth, the most Christian King, concluded at Utrecht the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713.

WHereas the most Serene and most Potent Princess and Lady *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, and the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord, *Lewis XIV*, by the Grace of God, the most Christian King, since they apply'd their Minds, by the disposal of the Almighty, to the Study of Peace, have both been moved with an earnest Desire to increase the Advantages of their Subjects, which are to arise therefrom, by a reciprocal Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, which ought to be as well the principal Fruit, as Establishment of Peace: and to that End they have most graciously given Instructions to their Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries going to the Congress at *Utrecht*, that they should employ their utmost Diligence and Care both to re-establish Peace, and to renew the former Treaties of Commerce between the two Nations, and to adapt them to the present State of Affairs; that is
to

Majestati a Consiliis Intimis, Decano Windesoriensi, & Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Registariorum: Ut & Nobilissimo, Illustrissimo, atque Excellentissimo Domino Domino Thomæ Comiti de Strafford, Vicecomiti Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouse, & de Staineborough, Baroni de Raby, Regiæ suæ Majestati a Consiliis Intimis, ejusdem Legato extraordinario & plenipotentiariorum ad Celsos & præpotentes Dominos Ordines Generales Uniti Belgii, Regiæ suæ Majestatis Dimachorum Legionis (vulgo Regiment) Tribuno, & Exercituum Regiorum Locum-Tenenti Generali, primario Admiralitatis Magnæ Britannicæ & Hibernicæ Domino Commissario, & Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equiti: Sacra autem Regia Majestas Christianissima Nobilissima, Illustrissimis, atque Excellentissimis Dominis, Domino Nicolao Marchioni de Uxelles, Marshallo Franciæ, Regiorum Ordinum Equiti Torquato, & Locum-Tenenti Generali in Ducatu Burgundiæ; & Domino Nicolao Mesnager, Regii Ordinis Sancti Michaelis Equiti. Dicti proinde Legati, quo propositum Regiarum suarum Majestatum pium adeo & salutare optatum sortiretur effectum; habitis variis ea de re Colloquiis, concinnatisque, quantum præ temporis Augustia licuit, rerum utrinque momentis, inter ipsos tandem post plenipotentias, quibus hac in parte muniti sunt, communicatas invicem, & rite mutatas, quarum Apographa sub Finem hujus Instrumenti, Verbo tenus inserta sunt, super Navigationis & Commerciorum Articulis, modo formaque, prout sequitur, convenerunt.

to say, her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* to the Right Reverend *John*, by Divine Permission, Bishop of *Bristol*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *England*, one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: As also to the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lord *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth*, of *Wentworth Woodhouse* and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, one of her Majesty's Privy-Council, her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, Colonel of her Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. And his Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, to the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lords, *Nicolas* Marquess of *Huxelles*, Marshal of *France*, Knight of the King's Orders, and Lieutenant General of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and *Nicolas Mesnager*, Knight of the King's Order of *St. Michael*. Whereupon the said Ambassadors, to the End that the Design of their Royal Majesties, which is so pious and wholesome, might attain the desired Effect, having had several Conferences upon that Affair, and having adjusted the principal Matters on both sides, as far as they could in so short a Time, after having communicated to each other, and duly exchanged the full Powers wherewith they were provided for this Purpose, Copies where-
of

I.

“ **C**onventum & concordatum est inter
 “ Serenissimam & Potentissimam
 “ Magnæ Britanniae Reginam, & Serenissi-
 “ mum ac Potentissimum Regem Christianis-
 “ simum, quod reciproca & omnibus modis
 “ absoluta sit Libertas Navigationis & Com-
 “ merciorum inter utriusque partis Subditos,
 “ per omnia & quævis Regiarum suarum Ma-
 “ jestatum Regna, Status, Ditiones, & Pro-
 “ vincias in Europa, circa omnia & singula
 “ Mercium genera, iis in Locis, iisque Con-
 “ ditionibus, modo formaque, prout in se-
 “ quentibus Articulis definitur & statuitur.

II.

“ Ut vero inter antememoratarum partium
 “ Subditos, commercium & Amicitia secura
 “ dehinc, & ab omni perturbatione & mole-
 “ stia tuta sit, conventum & conclusum est,
 “ ut si quando inter Regiarum suarum Maje-
 “ statum Coronas mala aliqua Intelligentia, &
 “ Amicitiae Interruptio Rupturave suboriantur,
 “ (quod Deus avertat) tum Terminus sex men-
 “ sium post dictam Rupturam, utriusque partis
 “ Subditis in alterius Ditione commorantibus,
 “ dabitur, quo recipere sese una cum Fami-
 “ liis, Bonis, Mercimoniis, & Facultatibus
 “ suis, easque asportare licebit quoquoeversum
 “ ipsis placuerit; Sicut & iis permessa tunc
 “ erit Venditio & Alienatio Bonorum suorum,
 “ Mobilium

of are inserted word for word at the End of this Instrument, have agreed upon Articles of Navigation and Commerce, in Manner and Form as follows.

I.

IT is agreed and concluded between the most Serene and most Potent Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and most Potent the most Christian King, That there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects on each Part thro' all and every the Kingdoms, States, Dominions and Provinces of their Royal Majesties in *Europe*, concerning all and singular Kinds of Goods, in those Places, and on those Conditions, and in such Manner and Form as is settled and adjusted in the following Articles.

II.

But that the Commerce and Friendship between the Subjects of the abovesaid Parties may be hereafter secure, and free from all Trouble and Molestation, it is agreed and concluded, That if at any Time any ill Understanding and Breach of Friendship or Rupture should happen between the Crowns of their Royal Majesties, (which God forbid) in such Case the Term of Six Months shall be allowed, after the said Rupture, to the Subjects and Inhabitants on each Part residing in the Dominions of the other, in which they themselves may retire, together with their Families, Goods, Merchandizes, and Effects, and carry them whithersoever they shall please ;

In case of Rupture, 6 Months allow'd the Subjects of both sides to withdraw in,

as

“ Mobilium Immobiliumque rerum, libere
 “ & absque ulla Interturbatione : Nec eorum
 “ Bona, Res, Merces, & Facultates, ne-
 “ dum ipsimet Arresto, vel manus Iniectione
 “ interea temporis detinendi vel infestandi
 “ sunt ; Bona quinetiam interea promptaque
 “ Justitia fruuntur, utuntur, alterutrinque
 “ Subditi, quo currente dicto Spatio Seme-
 “ stri, Res & Facultates suas, tam publico
 “ quam privatis conceditas, recuperare pos-
 “ sint.

III.

“ Conventum quoque & statutum est, quod
 “ Subditi & Incolæ Regnorum, Provincia-
 “ rum, & Ditionum utriusque Regiæ Maje-
 “ statis, nullos in posterum exerceant inter
 “ se Hostilitatis Actus & Violentias, nec
 “ Mari, nec Terra, nec in Fluviis, Flumi-
 “ nibus, Portibus, aut Stationibus, sub quo-
 “ cunque nomine aut prætextu, ita ut Sub-
 “ diti utriusque partis nullum Diploma, Com-
 “ missionem, vel Instructionem pro privatis
 “ Armaturis Navalibus exercendis, neque
 “ Literas Repressaliarum, ut vocant, aliquo-
 “ rum Principum aut Statuum, qui ipsis hinc
 “ inde hostes sunt, recipiant ; neque vi aut
 “ prætextu eorundem Diplomatum, Com-
 “ missionum, vel Repressaliarum, prædictos
 “ Magnæ Britanniae Reginæ, aut Regis
 “ Christianismi Subditos & Incolas, turbent,
 “ infestent, vel Incommodo Damnove aliquo
 “ afficiant, neque ejusmodi vel Armaturam
 “ exercent, vel ea in altum procedant : In
 “ quem

as likewise at the same Time the selling and disposing of their Goods, both movable and immovable, shall be allowed them freely and without any Disturbance; and in the mean time their Goods, Effects, Wares, and Merchandizes, and particularly their Persons, shall not be detained or troubled by Arrest or Seizure: but rather in the mean while the Subjects on each side shall have and enjoy good and speedy Justice, so that during the said Space of Six Months, they may be able to recover their Goods and Effects entrusted as well to the Publick as to private Persons.

III.

It is likewise agreed and concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions of each of their Royal Majesties, shall exercise no Acts of Hostility and Violence against each other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers, Streams; Ports, or Havens, under any Colour or Pretence whatsoever, so that the Subjects of either Party shall receive no Patent, Commission, or Instruction, for arming and acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Reprisal as they are called, from any Princes or States which are Enemies to one side or the other; nor by Virtue, or under Colour of such Patents, Commissions, or Reprisals, shall they disturb, infest, or any way prejudice or damage the aforesaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of *Great Britain*, or of the most Christian King; neither shall they arm Ships in such manner as is abovesaid, or go out to Sea therewith. To which End, as often as
it

*The Subjects
of neither
side to com-
mit Hostili-
ties.*

“ quem finem toties quoties requiritur ab u-
 “ traque parte, in omnibus utriusque partis
 “ Regionibus, Dominiis, & Ditionibus qui-
 “ buscunque, Prohibitiones strictæ & expref-
 “ sæ renoventur & publicentur, ne quis hu-
 “ jusmodi Commissionibus, vel Literis Re-
 “ pressaliarum ullo modo utatur, sub pœna
 “ atrocissima, quæ contra Violatores infligi
 “ possit, præter Restitutionem & plenariam
 “ Satisfactionem iis præstandam, quibus dam-
 “ num aliquod intulerint, nec ullæ in poste-
 “ rum Repressaliarum Literæ ab altera dicto-
 “ rum Fœderatorum parte concedentur in al-
 “ terius Subditorum Detrimentum aut In-
 “ commodum, nisi eo tantum Casu, quo Ju-
 “ stitia denegata est, aut dilata; Cui Dene-
 “ gationi aut Dilationi fides non habebitur,
 “ nisi Libellus Supplex ejus qui prædictas Re-
 “ pressaliæ Literas postulaverit, communica-
 “ tus sit Ministro, qui a parte Principis il-
 “ lius, contra cujus Subditos illæ dandæ sunt,
 “ eo loci recidebit, ut intra quatuor mensium
 “ tempus, aut prius, si fieri possit, contrari-
 “ um docere, aut Complementum quod Ju-
 “ stitiæ debeatur procurare possit.

IV.

“ Liberum sit utriusque prædictorum Con-
 “ fœderatorum Subditis & Incolis, Terre-
 “ stri, vel Maritimo, & quocunque denique
 “ Itinere, in alterius Fœderati Regna, Re-
 “ giones, Provincias, Terras, Insulas, Ur-
 “ bes, Villas, Oppida murata, vel non mu-
 “ rata, munita, vel immunita, Portus, Do-
 “ minia, vel Ditiones quasunque in Euro-
 “ pa, liberè & securè, absque Licentia vel
 “ salvo

it is required by either side, strict and expresse Prohibitions shall be renewed and published in all the Regions, Dominions, and Territories of each Party wheresoever, That no one shall in any wise use such Commissions or Letters of Reprisal, under the severest Punishment that can be inflicted on the Transgressors, besides Restitution and full Satisfaction to be given to those to whom they have done any Damage; neither shall any Letters of Reprisal be hereafter granted on either side by the said Confederates, to the Detriment or Disadvantage of the Subjects of the other, except in such case only as Justice is denied or delayed; to which Denial or Delay Credit shall not be given, unless the Petition of the Person who desires the said Letters of Reprisal be communicated to the Minister residing there on the Part of the Prince, against whose Subjects they are to be granted, that within the Space of four Months, or sooner, if it be possible, he may evince the contrary, or procure the Performance of what is due to Justice.

IV.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the aforesaid Confederates shall have Liberty freely and securely, without Licence or Passport, general or special, by Land or by Sea, or any other way, to go into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands, Islands, Cities, Villages, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, Ports, Dominions or Territories whatsoever of the other Confederates in Europe,

*The Subjects
on both sides
may purchase
Necessaries.*

“ salvo Conductu generali aut speciali, in-
 “ gredi, ire atque inde redire, ibidem com-
 “ morari, aut easdem transire, & omnia in-
 “ terim victui, usuique suo necessaria emere,
 “ atque pretio pro lubitu comparere, omni-
 “ que benevolentia & favore reciproco trac-
 “ tentur. Cantum tamen esto ut in hisce
 “ omnibus ad præscripta Legum & Statuto-
 “ rum se gerant & componant, amice quo-
 “ que & pacate inter se vivant & conversen-
 “ tur, omnique bona Intelligentia Concordi-
 “ am mutuam alant.

V.

“ Subditis utriusque Regiæ Majestatis Li-
 “ bertas sit & Potestas, cum suis Navibus, ut
 “ & Mercibus, rebusque iisdem impositis,
 “ quorum commercium aut Asportatio Le-
 “ gibus utriusque Regni prohibita non sunt,
 “ ad utriusque partis Terras, Regiones, Ur-
 “ bes, Portus, Loca, & Fluvios in Europa
 “ appellere, eoque adire, ibique frequentare,
 “ commorari, ac residere, absque ulla tem-
 “ poris restrictione, Domicilia etiam condu-
 “ cere, vel apud alios hospitari, omniaque
 “ mercium genera licita, ubi visum fuerit,
 “ emere a primo opifice vel venditore, alio-
 “ ve quovis modo, sive in publico rerum
 “ venalium Foro, in Emporiis, Nundinis,
 “ aut ubicunque loci Merces istæ laborantur
 “ aut venduntur; Merces quoque aliunde
 “ advectas in Repositoriis & Apothecis suis
 “ condere, asservare, indeque venum expo-
 “ nere licebit, neque ullo modo dictas sua
 “ Merces in Emporia & Nundinas, nisi
 “ sponte & libenter, asportare tenebuntur

“ e

ropes, there to enter, and to return from thence, to abide there, or to pass thro' the same; and in the mean time to buy and purchase as they please, all Things necessary for their Subsistence and Use; and they shall be treated with all mutual Kindness and Favour. Provided however that in all these Matters they behave and comport themselves conformably to the Laws and Statutes, and live and converse with each other friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Concord by all manner of good Understanding.

V.

The Subjects of each of their Royal Majesties may have Leave and Licence to come with their Ships, as also with the Merchandizes and Goods on Board the same (the Trade and Importation whereof are not prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, Places, and Rivers of either side in *Europe*, to enter into the same, to resort thereto, to remain and reside there, without any Limitation of Time; also to hire Houses, or to lodge with other People, and to buy all lawful Kinds of Merchandizes where they think fit from the first Workman or Seller, or in any other Manner, whether in the publick Market for the Sale of Things, in Mart-Towns, Fairs, or wheresoever those Goods are manufactur'd or sold. They may likewise lay up and keep in their Magazines and Warehouses, and from thence expose to Sale, Merchandizes brought from other Parts; neither shall they be in any wise obliged, unless willingly and of their own accord,

*And trade
in all Places
not prohibi-
ted by Law.*

“ ea tamen lege ne easdem in Tabernis, aut
 “ alibi minutatim vendant. Ob dictam au-
 “ tem Commerciorum libertatem, aliave
 “ quacunque de causa, Impositionibus ullis
 “ aut Oneribus gravandi non erunt, præter
 “ ea quæ pro Navibus & Mercibus suis Le-
 “ gibus & Consuetudinibus in utroque Reg-
 “ no receptis solvenda veniunt. Quinetiam
 “ libera iis sit, quodocunque & quocunque
 “ ipsis visum fuerit, sese, ut & si Matrimo-
 “ nium forte contraxerint, Uxores, Liberos,
 “ Famulosque suos, una cum Mercibus & Fa-
 “ cultatibus, Rebus, Bonisque suis, sive emp-
 “ tis, sive advectis, extra Regni utriusque Li-
 “ mites, Solutis Vectigalibus consuetis, Terra
 “ Marique, per Fluvios & Aquas dulces, sine
 “ Molestia, transferendi potestas; non ob-
 “ stante Lege qualibet, Privilegio, Conces-
 “ sione, Immunitate, aut Consuetudine, con-
 “ trarium ullo modo designante. In re au-
 “ tem Religionis integra Subditis utriusque
 “ Fæderatorum, ut &, si Matrimonium
 “ contraxerint, eorum Uxoribus ac Liberis,
 “ constabit Libertas, neque in Ecclesiis, aut
 “ alibi, sacris interesse cogendi erunt: Ipsis
 “ autem è contrario Rem Divinam suo mo-
 “ re, etiamsi Legibus Regni vetito, priva-
 “ tim, & inter proprios parietes, & absque
 “ aliorum quorumcunque Interventu, facere,
 “ omnino & absque ulla molestia licebit. Fa-
 “ cultas porro Subditos utriusque partis in al-
 “ terius Ditionibus defunctos, locis commo-
 “ dis & honestis, ad id quacunque occasione
 “ designandis, Sepeliendi deneganda non erit,
 “ neque Sepulorum Cadavera ulla molestia
 “ afficienda

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accord, to bring their said Merchandizes to the Marts and Fairs, on this Condition however, That they shall not sell the same by Retail in Shops, or any where else. But they are not to be loaded with any Impositions or Taxes on account of the said Freedom of Trade, or for any other Cause whatsoever, except what are to be paid for their Ships and Goods according to the Laws and Customs receiv'd in each Kingdom. And moreover, they shall have free Leave, without Molestation, to remove themselves; also if they shall happen to be married, their Wives, Children and Servants, together with their Merchandizes, Wares, Goods and Effects, either bought or imported whensoever and whithersoever they shall think fit, out of the Bounds of each Kingdom, by Land and by Sea, on the Rivers and fresh Waters, discharging the usual Duties, notwithstanding any Law, Privilege, Grant, Immunity or Custom, in any wise importing the contrary. But in the Business of Religion, there shall be an entire Liberty allowed to the Subjects of each of the Confederates; as also if they are married, to their Wives and Children: neither shall they be compelled to go to the Churches, or to be present at the religious Worship in any other Place. On the contrary, they may without any kind of Molestation perform their religious Exercises after their own way, altho' it be forbid by the Laws of the Kingdom, privately and within their own Walls, and without the Admittance of any other Persons whatsoever. Moreover, Liberty shall not be refused

Liberty to remove themselves, Family and Goods.

And have the Freedom of Religion in their own Houses.

“ afficienda erunt. Leges autem & Statuta
 “ utriusque Regni in pleno vigore manebunt,
 “ debitæque Executioni mandabuntur, five
 “ commercium & Navigationem, five Jus
 “ aliquod aliud respiciunt; iis duntaxat Casi-
 “ bus exceptis, de quibus in præsentis Trac-
 “ tatus Articulis aliter statutum fuerit.

VI.

“ Solvent utriusque partis Subditi Telonia,
 “ Vectigalia, & Introitus Exitusque Jura per
 “ omnes utriusque partis Ditiones & Provin-
 “ cias, debita & consueta. Et ut unicuique
 “ de prædictis Teloniis, Vectigalibus, & In-
 “ troitus Exitusque Juribus quibuscunque con-
 “ stare certo possit, Conveniunt pariter est,
 “ quod Indices Vectigalia, Portoria, & Im-
 “ positiones designantes, publicis extabunt lo-
 “ cis, tam Londini, & in aliis Urbibus intra
 “ Ditiones Reginæ Magnæ Britanniae, quam
 “ Rothomagi, & in aliis Galliae Urbibus Mer-
 “ caturæ assuetis, ad quas recurri possit quo-
 “ tiescunque Lis aut Quæstio de talibus Por-
 “ toriis, Vectigalibus, seu Impositionibus ori-
 “ atur; quæ eo modo, & non aliter, exigen-
 “ da erunt, prout disertis verbis & genuino
 “ supra-dictarum Tabularum tenori consenta-
 “ neum erit. Et si quis Officialis, aut alius
 “ nomine ejus, sub quovis prætextu, publice
 “ vel privatim, directe vel indirecte, a mer-
 “ catore,

to bury the Subjects of either Party who die in the Territories of the other, in convenient and decent Places, to be appointed for that Purpose, as Occasion shall require; neither shall the dead Bodies of those that are buried be any ways molested. The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom shall remain in full Force, and shall be duly put in Execution, whether they relate to Commerce and Navigation, or to any other Right, those Cases only being excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determined in the Articles of this present Treaty.

*Places for
burying
their Dead.*

VI.

The Subjects of each Party shall pay the Tolls, Customs, and Duties of Import and Export thro' all the Dominions and Provinces of either Party, as are due and accustomed. And that it may be certainly known to every one what are all the said Tolls, Customs and Duties of Import and Export, it is likewise agreed, That Tables shewing the Customs, Port Duties and Imposts, shall be kept in publick Places both at *London* and in other Towns within the Dominions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at *Roan* and other Towns of *France* where Trading is used, whereunto Recourse may be had as often as any Question or Dispute arises concerning such Port Duties, Customs and Imposts, which are to be demanded in such Manner, and no otherwise, as shall be agreeable to the plain Words and genuine Sense of the abovesaid Tables. And if any Officer, or other Person in his Name, shall under any Pretence, publickly or privately,

*The usual
Duties to be
paid.*

“ catore, vel alio, summam ullam pecuniæ,
 “ seu aliud quodcunque postulabit aut accipi-
 “ et, ratione Juris, Debiti, Stipendii, Ex-
 “ hibitionis, seu Compensationis, etiam sub
 “ nomine spontanei Doni, aut alio quovis
 “ modo vel prætextu, plus aut aliter quam
 “ super præfinitum est, tum dictus Officialis,
 “ aut Vicarius ejus, si coram Judice compe-
 “ tente, in Regione ubi Crimen admissum
 “ est, ejusdem reus & convictus teneatur,
 “ Parti læsæ plenam Satisfactionem dabit, &
 “ etiam juxta Legum præscripta poena debita
 “ afficietur.

VII.

“ Mercatores, Navarchæ, Naucleri, Nau-
 “ tæ, homines quicunque, Naves, & omnia
 “ in universum Mercimonia, & bona Con-
 “ fœderati alterius, ejusque Subditorum, &
 “ Incolarum, nullo publico privatove nomi-
 “ ne, vi alicujus Edicti generalis, aut specia-
 “ lis, in Terris, Portubus, Stationibus, Lit-
 “ toribus vel Ditionibus quibuscunque, alte-
 “ rius Fœderati, in Usus publicum, Expe-
 “ ditiones bellicas, aliamve ob causam, mul-
 “ to minus ob Usus cujusquam privatum,
 “ apprehendantur, per Arresta detineantur,
 “ violentia aliqua, vel ulla ejusdem specie co-
 “ gantur, ullave afficiantur molestia vel inju-
 “ ria. Porro utriusque partis Subditis quid-
 “ quam aut capere, aut vi extorquere nefas
 “ esto, nisi consentiat ille cui competit, ac
 “ parata pecunia persolvatur, quod tamen non
 “ intelligendum est de ea detentione & ma-
 nus

directly or indirectly, ask or take of a Merchant, or of any other Person, any Sum of Money, or any Thing else on Account of Right, Dues, Stipend, Exhibition or Compensation, altho' it be under the Name of a free Gift, or in any other Manner, or under any other Pretence, more or otherwise than what is prescribed above; in such Case the said Officer, or his Deputy, if he be found guilty and convicted of the same before a competent Judge in the Country where the Crime was committed, shall give full Satisfaction to the Party that is wronged, and shall likewise be punished according to the Direction of the Laws.

VII.

Merchants, Masters of Ships, Owners, Mariners, Men of all Kinds, Ships, and all Merchandizes in general, and Effects of one of the Confederates, and of his Subjects and Inhabitants, shall on no publick or private Account, by Virtue of any general or special Edict, be seized in any of the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores or Dominions whatsoever of the other Confederate, for the publick Use, for warlike Expeditions, or for any other Cause; much less for the private Use of any one, shall they be detained by Arrests, compelled by Violence, or under any Colour thereof, or in any wise molested or injured. Moreover it shall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any Thing, or to extort it by Force, except the Person to whom it belongs consent, and it be paid for with ready Money. Which however is not to be

*Neither
Persons nor
Goods to be
seized for
publick Use.*

“ nus iniectione, quæ mandato & authori-
 “ tate Justitiæ, viisq; ordinariis facta erit,
 “ debiti vel delicti causa, quorum respec-
 “ tu via Juris, secundum formam Justitiæ,
 “ agendum sit.

VIII.

“ Præterea conventum & statutum est pro
 “ Regulâ Generali, quod omnes & singuli
 “ Serenissimæ Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, &
 “ Serenissimi Regis Christianissimi Subditi,
 “ in omnibus Terris, Locisque, hinc inde
 “ ipsorum Imperio subjectis, circa omnia Ju-
 “ ra, Impositiones, aut Vectigalia quæcun-
 “ que, Personas, Merces, & Mercimonia,
 “ Naves, Naula, Nautas, Navigationem &
 “ Commercia concernentia, iisdem ad mini-
 “ mum Privilegiis, Libertatibus & Immuni-
 “ tatibus utantur, fruuntur, pariq; favore in
 “ omnibus gaudeant, tam in Curiis Justitiæ,
 “ quam in iis omnibus quæ sive Commercia,
 “ sive aliud Jus quodcunque respiciunt, qui-
 “ bus amicissima quævis gens extera utitur,
 “ fruitur, gaudetque, aut in posterum uti,
 “ frui, aut gaudere possit.

IX.

“ Conventum ulterius est, quod intra spa-
 “ tia duorum Mensium, ex quo in Magnâ
 “ Britannia Lex lata fuerit, per quam satis
 “ cautum erit, ut nulla Portoria, sive Vecti-
 “ galia de Bonis, Mercimoniisq; e Gallia in
 “ Magnam Britanniam deportatis, amplius
 “ exigantur, quam quæ de Bonis, Mercimo-
 “ niisq; ejusdem Naturæ, ex alia quavis Re-
 “ gione

understood of that Detention and Seizure, which shall be made by the Command and Authority of Justice, and by the ordinary Methods on Account of Debt, or Crimes, in respect whereof the Proceeding must be by way of Law, according to the Form of Justice.

*But may
for Debt or
Crimes.*

VIII.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, That all and singular the Subjects of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Serene the most Christian King, in all Countries and Places subject to their Power on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities at least, and have the like Favour in all Things, as well in the Courts of Justice, as in all such Things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatever, which any Foreign Nation, the most favoured, has, uses, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, use, and enjoy.

*Both sides
to have the
same Fa-
vour in
Trade as a-
ny foreign
Nation the
most fa-
voured.*

IX.

It is further agreed, that within the Space of two Months after a Law shall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it shall be sufficiently provided that no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like Nature, imported into *Great Britain* from

*Goods from
France to
pay no more
Duty than
the like
Goods from
any other
part of Eu-
rope.*

“ gione in Europa sita, in Magnam Britan-
 “ niam deportatis, exiguntur, utq; Leges
 “ omnes post Annum 1664, in Magna Bri-
 “ tannia latæ ad prohibendam ullorum è Gal-
 “ lia venientium Bonorum, Mercimoniorum-
 “ que Importationem, quæ ante id tempus
 “ prohibita non fuerant, abrogentur, Tariffa
 “ Generalis decimo octavo Die Septembris
 “ Anni 1664, in Gallia facta, ibidem denuo
 “ obtinebit, & Vectigalia pro bonis advehen-
 “ dis evehendisq; in Gallia per Subditos Mag-
 “ næ Britanniæ solvenda, ad tenorem Tariffæ
 “ supradictæ pendentur, modumque in ea-
 “ dem constitutum, haudquaquam excedent
 “ in Provinciis, quarum ibi mentio facta est,
 “ in reliquis autem Provinciis Vectigalia non
 “ nisi ad normam tunc temporis præscriptam
 “ exigenda erunt, omnesque Prohibitiones,
 “ Tariffæ, Edicta, Declarationes, five De-
 “ creta post Tariffam illam Anni 1664, &
 “ contra illam, quoad Bona, Mercesque
 “ Magnæ Britanniæ, in Gallia factæ, abro-
 “ gabuntur. Quandoquidem vero ex parte
 “ Galliæ contenditur ut quædam Mercimo-
 “ nia, viz. Lanificia, Saccharum, Pisces Sa-
 “ liti, & quæ ex Cetis proveniunt, ex Ta-
 “ riffæ supramemoratæ regula excipiantur,
 “ aliaque porro Capita rerum restent, ad
 “ hunc Tractatum spectantia, quæ ex parte
 “ Magnæ Britanniæ proposita, hætenus au-
 “ tem mutuo accommodato non fuerint, quo-
 “ rum omnium in Instrumento separato, a
 “ Legatis utrinque Extraordinariis & Pleni-
 “ potentiariis subscripto, Specificatio conti-
 “ netur; Provisum hisce, concordatumque
 “ est,

any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664, for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that Time, be repealed, the general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of *September* in the Year 1664, shall take Place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovemention'd, and shall not exceed the Rule therein settled, in the Provinces whereof Mention is there made; and in the other Provinces the Duty shall not be payable, otherwise than according to the Rule at that Time prescribed: and all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664, and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repealed. But whereas it is urged on the Part of *France*, that certain Merchandizes, that is to say, Manufactures of Wool, Sugar, salted Fish, and the Product of Whales be excepted out of the Rule of the abovementioned Tariff, and likewise other Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which having been propos'd on the Part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjusted, a Specification of all which is contained in a separate Instrument subscribed by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both sides: It is hereby provided and agreed, That within two Months from the Exchange

Laws since 1664. to be repealed.

The Tariff of 1664. to take place.

Woollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt, Fish, and the Product of Whales excepted.

“ est, quod intra bimestre spatium, ab extra-
 “ ditis hujus Tractatus Ratihabitionum Ta-
 “ bulis, Londini conveniunt utriusque partis
 “ Commissarii, ad perpendendas, expedien-
 “ dasque difficultates de Mercimoniis è Ta-
 “ rissa Anno 1664, excipiendis, deque cæ-
 “ teris Capitibus nondum satis, ut supra dic-
 “ tum est, accommodatis, iidemque Com-
 “ missarii pariter operam dabunt, quod utri-
 “ usque Nationis Commodis maxime consen-
 “ taneum fore videtur, ut Comerciorum
 “ hinc inde Rationes penitus excutiantur, &
 “ Impedimentis hac in parte tollendis, Vec-
 “ tugalibusque mutuo componendis, media æ-
 “ qua, & utrinque utilia inveniantur, stabi-
 “ lianturque. Provisum tamen præcautum-
 “ que semper est, ut Articuli omnes & sin-
 “ guli hujus Tractatus in pleno interim vigo-
 “ re maneant; Atque imprimis ut nihil quid-
 “ quam Impedimento esse censeatur, sub quo-
 “ cunque prætextu, quo minus Tariffæ ge-
 “ neralis Anni 1664, Beneficium Subditis
 “ Regiæ suæ Majestatis Magnæ Britanniae
 “ concedatur, atque eadem sine ulla mora,
 “ aut tergiversatione fruantur, gaudeantque
 “ dicti Subditi Britannici intra bimestre spa-
 “ tium à Lege in Magna Britannia, ut supra
 “ memoratum est, lata, modo formaque tam
 “ ampla, ac Subditi Gentis cujuscumque amicis-
 “ simæ, præfatæ Tariffæ beneficio frui, ac
 “ gaudere possent, omnino in contrarium
 “ laud obstante re qualibet a Commissariis
 “ prædictis facienda, discutiendave.

of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commissaries on both sides shall meet at *London*, to consider of, and remove the Difficulties concerning the Merchandizes to be excepted out of the Tariff of the Year 1664, and concerning the other Heads, which, as is above said, are not yet wholly adjusted. And at the same time the said Commissaries shall likewise endeavour, (which seems to be very much for the Interest of both Nations) to have the Methods of Commerce on one Part and of the other more thoroughly examined, and to find out and establish just and beneficial Means on both sides for removing the Difficulties in this Matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always understood and provided, That all and singular the Articles of this Treaty do in the mean while remain in full Force, and especially that nothing be deemed, under any Pretence whatsoever, to hinder the Benefit of the general Tariff of the Year 1664, from being granted to the Subjects of Her Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the said *British* Subjects from having and enjoying the same, without any Delay or Tergiversation, within the Space of two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain*, as above said, in as ample Manner and Form as the Subjects of any Nation the most favour'd, might have and enjoy the Benefit of the aforesaid Tariff, any thing to be done or discussed by the said Commissaries to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Commissaries to meet at London about the excepted Merchandizes.

X.

“ Vectigalia pro Herba Nicotiana, five
 “ rudi, five elaborata, in Galliam advehenda,
 “ ad eandem dehinc Moderationis rationem
 “ revocabuntur, qua Herba eadem in
 “ quibusvis Europæ, aut Americæ oris enata,
 “ in Galliam introducta, gaudet, & gavisura
 “ erit; Pro dicta autem Herba eadem in Gallia
 “ Vectigalia solvent utriusque partis
 “ Subditi, par quoque in illa vendenda Libertas,
 “ eademque Leges erunt Subditis Britannicis,
 “ quibus gaudebunt, aut tenebuntur ipsimet
 “ Galliarum Mercatores.

XI.

“ Statutum quoque est, quod Impositio, seu
 “ Tributum quinquaginta Solidorum Turonensium
 “ per singulas Tunnas Navibus Britannicis
 “ in Gallia impositum, cesset penitus & in
 “ posterum abrogetur; Cessabit pariter
 “ Tributum quinque Solidorum Sterlingorum,
 “ per singulas Tunnas Navibus Gallicis
 “ in Magna Britannia impositum; neque
 “ eadem, aliave istiusmodi Onera Subditorum
 “ alterutrinque Navibus in posterum imponentur.

XII.

“ Statutum præterea & conventum est, quod
 “ omnibus Mercatoribus, Navarchis, aliisque
 “ Subditis Reginæ Magnæ Britanniae integrum
 “ sit in omnibus Galliarum locis negotia sua,
 “ per se tractare, vel quibuscunque ipsis
 “ placuerit tractanda demandare. Nec tenebuntur
 “ Interprete aliquo, vel Institore uti, nec nisi
 “ uti velint, iisdem Salarium aliquod persolvere.
 “ Præterea Magistri Navium

X.

The Duties on Tobacco imported into *France*, either in the Leaf, or prepared, shall be reduced hereafter to the same moderate Rate as the said Tobacco of the Growth of any Country in *Europe* or *America*, being brought into *France*, does or shall pay. The Subjects on both sides shall also pay the same Duties in *France* for the said Tobacco: There shall be likewise an equal Liberty of selling it; and the *British* Subjects shall have the same Laws as the Merchants of *France* themselves have and enjoy.

Tobacco from Great Britain to pay the same Rate as any other in France.

XI.

It is likewise concluded that the Imposition or Tax of 50 *Sols Tournois* laid on *British* Ships in *France* for every Tun, shall wholly cease, and be from hence forward annulled. In like Manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling, laid on *French* Ships in *Great Britain* for every Tun, shall cease; neither shall the same, or any the like Impositions be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either Side.

The 50 Sous per Tun on British Ships to be taken off, and 5 s. Sterl. per Tun on French Ships.

XII.

It is further agreed and concluded, that it shall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and other the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in all Places of *France*, to manage their own Business themselves, or to commit them to the Management of whomsoever they please; nor shall they be obliged to make use of any Interpreter,

Subjects of Great Britain may manage their Business themselves.

“ vium non tenebuntur ad onerandas vel ex-
 “ onerandas Naves suas iis Operariis, qui
 “ publica authoritate ad id constituti fuerint,
 “ vel Burdegalæ, vel aliis in locis uti; sed
 “ ipsis integrum erit Naves suas vel per se o-
 “ nerare, aut exonerare, vel iis quibus visum
 “ fuerit in iis onerandis vel exonerandis uti,
 “ sine Salarii alicujus alii cuicunque solutio-
 “ ne; neque Merces quascunque vel in alia
 “ Navigia exonerare, vel in sua recipere, vel
 “ onerandas, ultra quam ipsis visum fuerit,
 “ expectare tenebuntur. Singuli autem Sub-
 “ diti Christianissimi Regis in omnibus locis
 “ Magnæ Britanniae Dominio in Europa sub-
 “ jectis, iisdem Privilegiis & Libertate vicif-
 “ sim gaudebunt, & fruentur.

XIII.

“ Mercatoribus, aliisque Magnæ Britan-
 “ niæ Reginæ, & Regis Christianissimi alter-
 “ utrinque Subditis, omnino fas & liberum
 “ erit, Testamento condito, & quavis alia
 “ dispositione, vel sub tempus valetudinis,
 “ vel quocunque spatio ante, aut juxta arti-
 “ culum mortis, facta legare, aut dono dare
 “ Mercimonia sua, Facultates, Pecuniam,
 “ Debita ad ipsos redeuntia, & omnia Bona
 “ mobilia, quæ tempore mortis intra Domi-
 “ nia, & quælibet loca ad Reginam Magnæ
 “ Britanniae, & Christianissimum Regem per-
 “ tinentia, vel habuerint, vel habere debue-
 “ rint.

ter, or Broker, nor to pay them any Salary, unless they chuse to make use of them. Moreover, Masters of Ships shall not be obliged in loading or unloading their Ships to make use of those Workmen, either at *Bourdeaux*, or in any other Places as may be appointed by publick Authority for that Purpose; but it shall be intirely free for them to load or unload their Ships by themselves, or to make use of such Persons in loading or unloading the same as they shall think fit, without the Payment of any Salary to any other whomsoever; neither shall they be forced to unload any Sort of Merchandizes either into other Ships, or to receive them into their own, or to wait for their being loaded longer than they please. And all and every the Subjects of the Most Christian King shall reciprocally have and enjoy the same Privileges and Liberty in all Places in *Europe* subject to the Dominion of *Great Britain*.

Masters of Ships not obliged to employ Men appointed by the Government.

The French to enjoy the same Privileges in Great Britain.

XIII.

It shall be wholly lawful and free for Merchants and others, being Subjects either to the Queen of *Great Britain*, or to the most Christian King, by Will, and any other Disposition made either during the Time of Sickness, or at any other Time before, or at the Point of Death, to devise or give away their Merchandizes, Effects, Money, Debts belonging to them, and all moveable Goods, which they have or ought to have at the Time of their Death, within the Dominions and any other Places belonging to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to the most Christian King. Moreover,

Merchants and others of both sides may dispose of their Estates by Will.

“ rint. Quinetiam five Testati, five Inte-
 “ stati moriantur, Legitimi eorundem Hære-
 “ des & Executores, vel Administratores in-
 “ tra alterutra Regna commorantes, aut ali-
 “ unde venientes, etiamsi non sint in Civium
 “ numerum relati, libere & quiete recipient,
 “ & occupabunt omnia dicta bona, & Facul-
 “ tates quascunque, secundum Magnæ Bri-
 “ tanniæ & Galliæ Leges respectivas, ita ta-
 “ men ut Testamenta, & Jus adeundi Hæ-
 “ reditates Intestatorum, tam a Subditis
 “ Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, quam a Subdi-
 “ tis Regis Christianissimi, probari ex Lege
 “ oporteat, iis in locis ubi quisque decesserit,
 “ five id in Magna Britannia, five in Gallia
 “ contigerit, Lege quacunque, Statuto, E-
 “ dicto, Consuetudine, five *Droit d'Aubeine*
 “ è contra non obstantibus.

XIV.

“ Orta Lite inter Navium utriusq; partis
 “ Præfectum aliquem, ejusque Nautas in
 “ Portu quovis alterius partis, super Salario
 “ dictis Nautis debito, aliifve Causis civili-
 “ bus, Magistratus loci, id tantum a Reo
 “ exiget, Declarationem scriptam Magistra-
 “ tus testimonio muniendam Actori tradat,
 “ qua se coram Judice in Patria sua compe-
 “ tente super ea Causa responsurum caveat;
 “ quo facto neq; Nautis Navem deferere, nec
 “ Præfectum in Itinere suo prosequendo im-
 “ pedire licebit. Licitum quinetiam Merca-
 “ toribus utrinque erit, in locis Domicilii
 “ sui, aut alibi, prout ipsis commodum fue-
 “ rit, Libros Rationum, & Negotiorum su-
 “ orum

over, whether they die, having made their Will, or Intestate, their lawful Heirs and Executors, or Administrators, residing in either of the Kingdoms, or coming from any other Part, although they be not Naturalized, shall freely and quietly receive and take Possession of all the said Goods and Effects whatsoever, according to the Laws of *Great Britain* and *France* respectively; in such manner however, that the Wills, and Right of entring upon the Inheritances of Persons Intestate, must be proved according to Law, as well by the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the Subjects of the most Christian King, in those Places where each Person died, whether that may happen in *Great Britain* or in *France*, any Law, Statute, Edict, Custom, or *Droit d'Aubaine* whatever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIV.

A Dispute arising between any Commander of the Ships on both sides, and his Seamen in any Port of the other Party, concerning Wages due to the said Seamen, or other Civil Causes, the Magistrate of the Place shall require no more from the Person accused, than that he give to the Accuser a Declaration in Writing, witnessed by the Magistrate, whereby he shall be bound to answer that Matter before a competent Judge in his own Country; which being done, it shall not be lawful either for the Seamen to desert their Ship, or to hinder the Commander from prosecuting his Voyage. It shall moreover be lawful for the Merchants on both sides, in the Places of their

*Disputes
between
Commanders
of Ships
and Seamen
about Wa-
ges.*

*Merchants
to keep
Books, &c.
in any Lan-
guage.*

Abode,

“ orum asservare, Literarum etiam Commer-
 “ cium habere, ea Lingua aut Idiomate, quo
 “ ipsis visum fuerit, absque ulla molestia aut
 “ indagatione quibuscunque. Quod si ad
 “ Litem aliquam & Controversiam dirimen-
 “ dam ipsis Rationum suarum Libros profer-
 “ re opus fuerit, eo in casu integros Codices
 “ Tabulasve in Judicium afferre tenebuntur;
 “ ita tamen, ut Judici non liceat alios indic-
 “ tis Codicibus Articulos inspicere, quam qui
 “ ad Testimonium vel authoritatem de qui-
 “ bus agitur, spectabunt, vel qui ad fidem
 “ dictis Libris faciendam necessarii erunt.
 “ Neque dictos Codices, Tabulasve è Do-
 “ minorum manibus, sub quovis prætextu,
 “ eripere, vel retinere licitum erit: Solo ar-
 “ gentariæ Defectionis Casu, vulgo *Banque-*
 “ *route*, excepto; Neque tenebuntur dicti
 “ Magnæ Britanniae Reginae Subditi Ratio-
 “ num Tabulis, Literarum Exemplaria, Ac-
 “ tus, Commentariosve, ad commercium
 “ pertinentes, Papyro Signis munito, Gallice
 “ *Papier timbré*, inscribere, præter Librum
 “ Diarium, qui, ut fidem faciat in Lite, de-
 “ bet (gratis) secundum Leges quibus omnes
 “ in Gallia commercantes sunt astricti, Ju-
 “ dice subscribi & Chirographo subjici.

XV.

“ Armatoribus extraneis, non Subditis uni-
 “ aut alteri Foederatorum, habentibus Com-
 “ missiones ab aliquo alio Principe, aut Sta-
 “ tu, utriusvis gentis inimico, non licebit in
 “ Portibus unius aut alterius Partium prædic-
 “ tarum,

Abode, or elfewhere, to keep Books of their Accounts, and Affairs, as they fhall think fit, and to have an Intercourfe of Letters, in fuch Language or Idiom, as they fhall pleafe, without any Moleftation or Search whatfoever. But if it fhould happen to be neceffary for them to produce their Books of Accounts for deciding any Difpute and Controverfy, in fuch Cafe they fhall be obliged to bring into Court the entire Books or Writings, but fo as that the Judge may not have Liberty to infpect any other Articles in the faid Books, than fuch as fhall relate to the Testimony or Authority in queftion, or fuch as fhall be neceffary to give Credit to the faid Books ; neither fhall it be lawful, under any Pretence, to take the faid Books or Writings forcibly out of the Hands of the Owners, or to retain them, the Cafe of Bankruptcy only excepted ; neither fhall the faid Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain* be obliged to write their Accounts, Copies of Letters, Acts or Instruments relating to Trade, on Stamped Paper, in *French, Papier timbré*, except their Day-book ; which, that it may be produced as Evidence in any Law-Suit, ought, according to the Laws, which all Perfons trading in *France* are to obferve, to be fubfcribed *gratis* by the Judge, and figned with his own Hand.

Books produced as Evidence, how to be infpected.

What Books are to be on famp Paper.

XV.

It fhall not be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, not being Subjects of one or of the other of the Confederates who have Commiffions from any other Prince or State in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports

“ tarum, Naves suas instruere, ea quæ cepe-
 “ rint, vendere, aut alio modo quocunque
 “ mutare tam Naves, Mercimonia, quam
 “ alia Onera quæcunque, & ne Victualia
 “ quidem coemere illis licitum erit, nisi quæ
 “ necessaria erunt ut perveniant ad Portum
 “ proximum illius Principis a quo Commis-
 “ siones obtinuerint.

XVI.

“ Naves utriusque Partis oneratæ Oras vel
 “ Littora alterutrius præter-navigantes, at-
 “ que ad Stationes aut Portus Tempestate co-
 “ actæ, vel alio modo appellentes, non co-
 “ gantur ibidem Merces suas, aut aliquam
 “ earum partem exonerare, aut aliquod Vec-
 “ tugal persolvere, nisi Mercimonia sua spon-
 “ te ibidem exonerent, aut aliquid de Onere
 “ distrahant: Licitum tamen sit particulam
 “ Oneris, impenetrata ad hoc venia eorum
 “ qui rebus maritimis præsunt, eum tantum
 “ in finem è Navi solvere & divendere, ut
 “ Necessaria, vel refectioi Navis, vel Vic-
 “ tui emantur, eoque in Casu, non integrum
 “ Navis Onus Vectigale fiet, sed ea tantum
 “ particula, quæ exonerata, vel divendita
 “ fuerit.

XVII.

“ Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ, & Regis
 “ Christianissimi Subditis omnibus & singulis
 “ licitum erit, cum suis Navibus, omni cum
 “ libertate & securitate, nulla distinctione
 “ habita quinam Mercium in iisdem onerata-
 “ rum Proprietarii sunt, navigare à quocun-
 “ que Portu, ad loca eorum quibus Inimici-
 “ tia

Ports of one or the other of the aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other Manner whatever to exchange their Ships, Merchandizes, or any other Ladings; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

XVI.

The Ships of both Parties being laden, sailing along the Coasts or Shores of the other, and being forced by Storm into the Havens or Ports, or coming to Land in any other Manner, shall not be obliged there to unlade their Goods, or any Part thereof, or to pay any Duty, unless they do of their own Accord unlade their Goods there, or dispose of any Part of their Lading: But it may be lawful to take out of the Ship, and to sell, leave being first obtained from those who have the Inspection of Sea-Affairs, a small Part of their Lading, for this End only, that Necessaries either for the Refreshment or Victualling of the Ship may be purchased; and in that Case the whole Lading of the Ship shall not be subject to pay the Duties, but that small Part only which has been taken out and sold.

*Ships
forc'd in by
Storm not ob-
liged to un-
load or pay
any Duty.*

XVII.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, to sail with their Ships with all manner of Liberty and Security, no Distinction being made who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes laden thereon, from any Port to the Places of those who are

*Both sides
to trade
with the E-
nemies of ei-
ther.*

“ tia aliqua cum Magnæ Britanniae Regina,
 “ aut Rege Christianissimo, jam aut dehinc,
 “ intercedet; Licitum itidem erit Subditis &
 “ Incolis prædictis, cum præfatis Navibus &
 “ Mercibus navitare, & negotiari eadem cum
 “ libertate & securitate a Locis, Portibus,
 “ & Stationibus eorum, qui utriusque vel al-
 “ terius Partis hostes sint, absque contradic-
 “ tione & perturbatione qualicunque, non
 “ tantum directe ab illis præmemoratis Locis
 “ hostilibus ad locum neutralem, verum etiam
 “ ab uno loco hostili, ad locum hostilem ali-
 “ um, sive illi sub Jurisdictione ejusdem Prin-
 “ cipis sint, sive sub diversis. Et sicut jam
 “ circa Navigia & Merces stipulatum est, ut
 “ Naves liberæ Libertatem quoque Mercibus
 “ vindicent, atque pro immuni ac libero ha-
 “ beatur omne id, quod Navibus ad Subditos
 “ alterius Fœderati spectantibus immissum
 “ deprehendetur, etiamsi totum Oneris, vel
 “ ejusdem pars aliqua, ad hostes utriusvis Ma-
 “ jestatis pertinuerit, exceptis semper Mercibus
 “ contrabandis, quibus interceptis omnia
 “ ad Articulorum subsequentiū mentem fi-
 “ ant. Ita Conventum pariter est, eandem
 “ Libertatem ad personas quoque extendi de-
 “ bere, quæ Navi libera vehuntur, eo cum
 “ effectu, ut quamvis utriusque Partis, aut
 “ alterutrius hostes sint, ex Navi ista libera
 “ non extrahantur, nisi milites sint, & hosti-
 “ bus effectivè Ministeria sua præstent.

are now or shall be hereafter at Enmity with the Queen of *Great Britain* or the most Christian King. It shall likewise be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the Places, Ports and Havens of those who are Enemies of both or of either Party, without any Opposition or Disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the Enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an Enemy, to another place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. And as it is now stipulated concerning Ships and Goods, that free Ships shall also give a freedom to Goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, altho' the whole Lading, or any part thereof should appertain to the Enemies of either of their Majesties, contraband Goods being always excepted, on the Discovery whereof Matters shall be managed according to the Sense of the subsequent Articles. It is also agreed in like manner, That the same Liberty be extended to Persons who are on board a free Ship, with this Effect, That altho' they be Enemies to both, or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that free Ship, unless they are Soldiers, and in actual Service of the Enemies.

XVIII.

“ Illa Navigandi & Commercandi Libertas
 “ ad omnia Mercimoniorum genera se exten-
 “ det, exceptis solum iis quæ Articulo proxi-
 “ mo sequuntur, & Contrabandæ nomine in-
 “ digitantur.

XIX.

“ Sub isto nomine Contrabandæ, seu Mer-
 “ cimoniorum prohibitorum, comprehendan-
 “ tur Arma, Sclopetæ, aut Tormenta majo-
 “ ra, Bombardæ cum suis Ignariis, & aliis
 “ ad ea pertinentibus, Ignis Missiles, Pulvis
 “ Tormentarius, Fomites, Globi, Cuspides,
 “ Enses, Lanceæ, Hestæ, Bipennes, Tubi
 “ Catapultarii (vulgo Mortarii) Inductiles
 “ Sclopi (vulgo Petardæ) Glandes Ignariæ
 “ missiles (vulgo Grenadæ) Salpetræ, Sclo-
 “ petæ, Globuli, seu Pilæ quæ Sclopetis ja-
 “ culantur, Cassides, Galeæ, Thoraces, Lor-
 “ ricæ, (vulgo Cuirasse) & similia Armorum
 “ Genera, ad instruendos milites comparata,
 “ Sclopothecæ, Balthei, Equi cum eorum Ap-
 “ paratu, & quæcunque alia Instrumenta Bel-
 “ lica.

XX.

“ Inter Bona prohibita nequaquam cense-
 “ buntur hæc quæ sequuntur Mercimonia,
 “ omnes scilicet Pannorum species, omnes-
 “ que aliæ Manufacturæ textæ ex quacunque
 “ Lana, Lino, Serico, Gossipio, vel alia
 “ quacunque materia; omnia Vestium & In-
 “ dumentorum genera, una cum speciebus ex
 “ quibus confici solent; Aurum & Argen-
 “ tum, tam signatum quam non signatum,
 “ Stannum, Ferrum, Plumbum, Cuprum,
 “ Orichal-

XVIII.

This liberty of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all kinds of Merchandizes, excepting those only which follow in the next Article, and which are signified by the Name of Contraband.

XIX.

Under this name of contraband or prohibited Goods shall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fusees and other things belonging to them, Fire-Balls, Gunpowder, Match, Cannon-Ball, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Halberts, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-Ball, Helmets, Head-Pieces, Breast-Plates, Coats of Mail, and the like kinds of Arms, proper for arming Soldiers, Musket-Rests, Belts, Horses with their Furniture, and all other warlike Instruments whatever.

Contraband Goods.

XX.

These Merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among prohibited Goods; that is to say, all sorts of Cloths, and all other Manufactures woven of any Wool, Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Materials whatever; all kinds of Clothes and Wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are use to be made; Gold and Silver, as well coined as uncoined, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brasses, Coals; as also Wheat and Barley, and any other

What is not to be reckon'd contrabands.

“ Orichalcum, Carbones focarii; Triticum
 “ etiam & Hordeum, & aliud quodcunque
 “ Frumenti & Leguminis genus; Herba Ni-
 “ cotiana (vulgo Tobacco) nec non omne
 “ genus Aromatum, Carnes salitæ & Fumo
 “ duratæ, Pisces saliti, Caseus & Butyrum,
 “ Cerevisiæ, Olea, Vina, Sacchara, & omne
 “ genus Salis, necnon omnis generatim An-
 “ nona, quæ ad victum hominum, & vitæ
 “ sustentationem facit; Gossipii porro, Can-
 “ nabis, Lini, Picis, tam liquidæ quam ari-
 “ dæ, omne genus, Funes, Rudentes, Vela,
 “ Linteamen velis nauticis aptum, Anchoræ,
 “ & Anchorarum partes quælibet, Mali item
 “ Navales, ut & Asseres, Tabulæ, & Trabes,
 “ ex quibuscunque arboribus, omniaque alia
 “ ad Naves seu construendas seu reficiendas
 “ comparata; sed nec aliæ quæcunque Mer-
 “ ces, quæ Instrumenti vel Apparatus alicu-
 “ jus pro Terrestri, vel Maritimo Bello for-
 “ mam non acceperunt, pro Contrabandis ha-
 “ bebuntur, multo minus quæ ad alium quem-
 “ vis usum jam apparatæ & conformatæ sunt,
 “ quæ omnia plane inter mercimonia libera
 “ censebuntur, juxta ac aliæ quælibet merces
 “ & res, quæ in Articulo proxime præceden-
 “ ti non comprehenduntur, ac speciatim de-
 “ signantur, ita ut a Subditis utriusque Con-
 “ fœderati liberrime transportari & invehiri pos-
 “ sint, etiam ad Loca inimica, exceptis dun-
 “ taxat Oppidis Locisve tunc temporis Obsi-
 “ dione cinctis, circumseptis, vel investitis.

XXI.

“ Quo autem Discordiæ & Simultates om-
 “ nimodæ hinc inde evitentur, iisque obviam
 “ eatur,

kind of Corn and Pulse ; Tobacco, and likewise all manner of Spices, salted and smoaked Flesh, salted Fish, Cheese and Butter, Beer, Oils, Wines, Sugars, and all sorts of Salt, and in general all Provisions which serve for the Nourishment of Mankind and the Sustainance of Life. Furthermore, all kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-Cloths, Anchors, and any parts of Anchors, also Ship-Masts, Planks, Boards and Beams of what Trees soever ; and all other things proper either for building or repairing Ships ; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any Instrument or thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use ; all which shall wholly be reckon'd among free Goods ; as likewise all other Merchandizes and Things which are not comprehended and particularly mention'd in the preceding Article, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to places belonging to an Enemy, such Towns or Places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up round about, or invested.

XXI.

To the end that all manner of *Dissensions* and Quarrels may be avoided and prevented on

“ eatur, conventum est, quod casu quo alte-
 “ ra Fœderatarum Regiarum Majestatum Bel-
 “ lo implicetur, Naves & Navigia ad Subdi-
 “ tos alterius Fœderati spectantia, instructa
 “ esse debeatur Literis Maritimis, exprimen-
 “ tibus nomen, proprietatem, & magnitudi-
 “ nem Navis, ut & Nomen & Locum habi-
 “ tationis Magistrum, sive Præfecti ejusdem
 “ Navis, ut inde constare possit Navem illam
 “ ad Subditos alterutrius Principis vere & re-
 “ aliter pertinere; quæ Literæ Maritimæ,
 “ juxta Formulam huic Tractatui appositam,
 “ concipientur & concedentur; quotannis
 “ etiam revocabuntur, scilicet si contingat
 “ Navem intra decursum anni domum rever-
 “ ti. Conventum etiam est, quod ejusmodi
 “ Naves oneratæ, non tantum munitæ esse
 “ debeant Literis Maritimis supra indicatis,
 “ sed & Certificatoriis, continentibus Species
 “ Oneris, Locumque unde Navis discessit, &
 “ quo tendere instituit, ut sic dignosci queat
 “ an Merces ullæ vetitæ, seu Contrabandæ,
 “ Articulo decimo nono hujus Tractatus enu-
 “ meratæ, eadem vehantur; quæ Literæ Cer-
 “ tificatoriæ ab Officialibus illius Loci unde
 “ Navis solvit, Forma ibidem solita expedi-
 “ entur: & si cui consultum visumque fuerit
 “ in ejusmodi Literis exprimere ad quem Mer-
 “ ces pertineant, liberum hoc ei erit.

XXII.

“ Naves Subditorum & Incolarum Serenif-
 “ simarum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum,
 “ venientes ad aliquas Oras Maritimas intra
 “ alterutrius Confœderati Ditionem, non ta-
 “ men

one side and t'other, it is agreed, That in case either of their Royal Majesties who are allied should be engaged in War, the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally must be furnished with Sea Letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as also the Name and Place of the Habitation of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that it may appear thereby that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes ; which Passports shall be made out and granted according to the Form annexed to this Treaty : they shall likewise be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to return home within the space of a Year. It is likewise agreed, That such Ships being laden, are to be provided not only with Passports as abovemention'd, but also with Certificates containing the several Particulars of the Cargo, the Place whence the Ship sailed, and whether she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband Goods as are enumerated in the 19th Article of this Treaty, be on board the same ; which Certificates shall be made out by the Officers of the Place whence the Ship set sail, in the accustom'd form. And if any one shall think it fit or adviseable to express in the said Certificates the Person to whom they belong, he may freely do so.

XXII.

The Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both their most Serene Royal Majesties coming to any of the Sea-Coasts within the Dominions of either of the Confederates, but not

*If either
engage in
War, the o-
ther to fur-
nish Passes
to their
Ships.*

“ men Portum intrare volentes, aut ingressi,
 “ nolentes exponere aut distrahere Onera su-
 “ arum Navium, non tenebuntur Onerum
 “ suorum rationem reddere, nisi certis indi-
 “ ciis suspectæ fuerint transferendarum ad ho-
 “ stes alterius Confoederati Mercium prohibi-
 “ tarum de Contrabanda Nuncupatarum.

XXIII.

“ Et casu dicta suspicionis manifestæ, dic-
 “ ti Subditi & Incolæ Ditionum Serenissima-
 “ rum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum, ob-
 “ ligati erunt exhibere in Portibus Literas
 “ suas Maritimas & Certificatorias, modo
 “ ante declarato.

XXIV.

“ Quod si Naves Subditorum & Incolarum
 “ Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Maje-
 “ statum, ad Oras maritimas progressæ, aut
 “ in pleno mari, obviam factæ fuerint Navi-
 “ bus Bellicis alterutrius, aut Navibus sump-
 “ tibus privatis ad Bellum instructis, dictæ
 “ Navis Bellicæ, & Armatæ Privatorum, ad
 “ quævis evitanda incommoda, maneat extra
 “ Jactum Tormenti Bellici, mittantque Sca-
 “ pham ad Navem Mercatoriam quæ obviam
 “ facta erit, & cum duobus aut tribus solum-
 “ modo hominibus intrent quibus monstren-
 “ tur a Magistro, vel Præfecto talis Navis aut
 “ Navigii Literæ Maritimæ de proprietate e-
 “ jusdem, conceptæ juxta Formam præsentii
 “ Tractatui appositam; & Navi quæ eas ex-
 “ hibuerit liber erit transitus, eandemque
 “ molestia aliqua afficere, excutere, aut de
 “ Cursu destinato ut deflectat, cogere, ne-
 “ fas esto.

XXV. Illa

willing to enter into Port, or being entred, yet not being willing to shew or to sell the Cargoes of their Ships, shall not be obliged to give an Account of their Lading, unless they are suspected upon sure Evidence, of carrying to the Enemies of the other Confederate prohibited Goods, called Contraband.

Ships of either in the other's Ports, not obliged to declare their Lading, except contraband.

XXIII.

And in case of the said manifest Suspicion, the said Subjects and Inhabitants of the Dominions of both their most Serene Royal Majesties shall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Passports and Certificates, in the manner before specified.

XXIV.

But in case the Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, either on the Sea-coast, or on the high Seas, shall meet with the Men of War of the other, or with Privateers, the said Men of War and Privateers, for preventing any Inconveniences, are to remain out of Cannon-shot, and to send a Boat to the Merchant Ship which has been met with, and shall enter her with two or three Men only, to whom the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall shew his Passport, concerning the property thereof, made out according to the Form annexed to this present Treaty; and the Ship which shall exhibit one, shall have free Passage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest her, search, or compel her to quit her intended Course.

Men of War, &c. at Sea, to keep out of shot of Merchant Ships.

The manner of examining Passes.

XXV.

“ Illa vero Navis Mercatoria alterius par-
 “ tis, quæ ad Portum alteri Fœderatorum
 “ inimicum tendere instituerit, aut de cujus
 “ itinere, aut Mercium subvectarum specie,
 “ justa suspicio subfit, non tantum Literas
 “ Maritimas, verum etiam Certificatorias,
 “ five in pleno Mari, five in Portibus &
 “ Stationibus, exhibere tenebitur, exprimen-
 “ tes quod de genere Mercium prohibitarum
 “ in Articulo decimo nono specificatum non
 “ sint.

XXVI.

“ Quod si per exhibitionem supradictarum
 “ Literarum Certificatarum, experimen-
 “ tium rerum subvectorum Indices, altera
 “ parsprehenderit aliqua istius generis mer-
 “ cimoniam, quæ Contrabanda, seu prohibita
 “ esse, in hujus Tractatus Articulo decimo
 “ nono, declarantur, ad Portum alterius Ho-
 “ stibus obtemperantem destinata, Foros illi-
 “ us Navis in qua ea reperiri contigerit, sive
 “ ad Subditos Magnæ Britanniae, sive Galliae,
 “ spectaverit, resignare, Capsas, Sarcinas, aut
 “ Vasa in eadem referare, vel partem licet
 “ minimam Mercimoniorum distrahere, nisi
 “ onere, praesentibus Tribunalis Maritimi
 “ Officialibus, in Terram exposito, & in In-
 “ ventarium redacto, Nefas esto. Eorum
 “ venditioni tamen, permutationi, aut alie-
 “ nationi qualicunque, nullatenus locus erit,
 “ nisi postquam rite & legitime contra ejus-
 “ modi Bona prohibita processum fuerit, ea-
 “ demque rerum Maritimarum Judices, lata
 “ sententia Fisco respective suo addixerint;
 “ salvis

XXV.

But that Merchant Ship of the other Party, which intends to go to a Port at Enmity with the other Confederate, or concerning whose Voyage, and the Sort of Goods on Board, there may be just Suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, either on the high Seas, or in the Ports and Havens, not only her Passports, but her Certificates, expressing, that they are not of the Kind of Goods prohibited, which are specified in the 19th Article.

And if bound to an Enemy's Port, must shew her Certificates.

XXVI.

But if one Party, on the exhibiting the above said Certificates, mentioning the Particulars of the Things on Board, should discover any Goods of that Kind which are declared Contraband or Prohibited by the 19th Article of this Treaty, designed for a Port subject to the Enemy of the other, it shall be unlawful to break up the Hatches of that Ship, wherein the same shall happen to be found, whether she belong to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, or of *France*, to open the Chests, Packs, or Casks therein, or to remove even the smallest Parcel of the Goods, unless the Lading be brought on Shore, in the Presence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made; but there shall be no Allowance to sell, exchange, or alienate the same in any Manner, unless after that due and lawful Process shall have been had against such Prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty respectively shall by a Sentence pronounced, have Confiscated the same, saving always as well the Ship itself, as the other Goods found

Contraband Goods must be landed.

And not confiscated but upon Conviction, the other Goods and Ships to be free.

“ salvis semper tam ipsa Navi, quam cæteris
 “ Mercibus, in eadem repertis, quæ ex hoc
 “ Tractatu liberæ censendæ sunt, nec ex
 “ prætento Mercium prohibitarum Contagio,
 “ detineri, nedum pro præda legitima confis-
 “ cari possint. Sin autem non totum, sed
 “ pars oneris duntaxat ex Mercibus Prohibi-
 “ tis vel Contrabandis confiterit, easque
 “ Præfectus Navis Captori qui eas deprehen-
 “ derit, extradere se promptum & paratum
 “ præstet, eo in Casu Captor, iis Mercibus
 “ receptis, Navem illico dimittet, neque ul-
 “ la ratione impediatur, quo minus Cursum
 “ quem instituerat, libere prosequatur.

XXVII.

“ Convenit autem è contrario est, quod
 “ quicquid a Subditis & Incolis alterutrius
 “ Partis in Navem quamcunque, ad alterius
 “ hostem aliquem, ejusque Subditos, spec-
 “ tantem, immissum deprehendetur; id to-
 “ tum quamvis de genere Mercium prohibi-
 “ tarum non sit, Fisco addici possit, perinde
 “ ac si ad ipsum hostem pertineret: Exceptis
 “ iis Mercibus & Mercimoniis, quæ, ante
 “ Belli Declarationem, istiusmodi Navi im-
 “ posita fuerint, vel etiam post eam Decla-
 “ rationem, modo intra tempus & terminos
 “ sequentes actum sit. Nimirum si imposita
 “ isti Navi fuerint in aliquo portu & loco in-
 “ tra spatium Sex Septimanarum post talem
 “ Declarationem, intra Terminos *The Naze*
 “ in Norvegia, & *Soundings* vocatos; Duo-
 “ rum Mensium, inter Terminos *The Sound-*
 “ *ings*, & Civitatem *Gibraltar*; Decem Sep-
 “ timanarum in Mari Mediterraneo; & Oc-
 “ to

therein, which by this Treaty are to be esteemed Free; neither may they be detained on Pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the Prohibited Goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only Part thereof, shall consist of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor, who has discovered them, in such Case the Captor having received those Goods, shall forthwith discharge the Ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to prosecute the Voyage on which she was bound.

XXVII.

On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever shall be found to be laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, and his Subjects, the whole, altho it be not of the sort of Prohibited Goods, may be confiscated, in the same manner as if it belonged to the Enemy himself; except those Goods and Merchandizes as were put on Board such Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after such Declaration, if so be it were done within the time and limits following, that is to say, If they were put on Board such Ship in any Port and Place within the space of six Weeks after such Declaration within the bounds called the *Naze* in *Norway*, and the *Soundings*; of two Months from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibraltar*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and of eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; so that the Goods

Goods loaded on board an Enemy, in what Case to be Confiscated.

of

“ to Mensium in quavis alia Orbis Regione
 “ aut Loco, adeo ut Subditorum alterutrum
 “ Principis Bona, sive de genere Mercium
 “ Prohibitarum sint, sive aliter, quæ prout
 “ jam dictum est, ante Bellum, vel etiam
 “ post ejus Declarationem, intra Tempus &
 “ Terminos prædictos, Navi alicui hostili im-
 “ missa fuerint, Confiscationi obnoxia nullo
 “ modo sint, sed sine Dilatione Proprietariis
 “ eadem repetentibus, bona fide restituantur,
 “ ita tamen ut si dicta Mercimonia Contra-
 “ banda sint, ea ad Portus inimicos postmo-
 “ dum devehere omnino non liceat.

XXVIII.

“ Quo autem Serenissimarum Regiarum
 “ hinc inde Majestatum Subditorum Securi-
 “ tati abundantius cautum sit, quod nulla in-
 “ juria per alterius Partes Naves Bellicas, vel
 “ alias Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instruc-
 “ tas, iis inferetur, omnibus Magnæ Britan-
 “ niæ Reginæ, & Christianissimi Regis Navi-
 “ um Præfectis, omnibusque eorum Subditis,
 “ omni in alteram partem injuria & damno
 “ interdicetur; sin secus faciant, Poenas lu-
 “ ent, & preterea obstricti erunt de Damno-
 “ rum omni causa, & eo quod interest satis-
 “ facere, per Reparationem sub Obligatione
 “ & Nexu Personæ Bonorumque.

XXIX.

“ Ob hanc causam singuli Navium sump-
 “ tibus privatis ad Bellum instructarum Præ-
 “ fecti, antequam Diplomata, sive Commis-
 “ siones suas speciales, recipient, sufficientem
 “ Fiduciariam Cautionem pro viros idoneos,
 “ qui solvendo sint, & nullum interesse ha-
 “ beant

of the Subjects of either Prince, whether they be of the nature of such as are Prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on Board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the same, within the time and limits aforesaid, shall no ways be liable to Confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without Delay to the Proprietors demanding the same; but so that if the said Merchandizes be Contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the Ports belonging to the Enemy.

XXVIII.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, that they suffer no Injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of Great Britain, and of the most Christian King, and all their Subjects, shall be forbid doing any Injury or Damage to the other Side; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all Cause of Damage, and the Interest thereof, by Reparation, under the Bond and Obligation of their Person and Goods.

XXIX.

For this Cause all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Patents, or special Commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent Judge, sufficient Security for good Bail, who are Men able to pay, and have no Interest in the said Ship, and

Men of War, &c. not to injure the Subjects of either.

Commanders of Privateers not to injure the Subjects of either.

are

“ beant in dicta Nave, & singuli in solidum
 “ obligati coram Judice competente, inter-
 “ ponere in posterum tenebuntur in Summa
 “ mille quingentarum Librarum Sterlinga-
 “ rum, aut sedecim millium & quingentarum
 “ Librarum Turonensium ; vel si ejusmodi
 “ Navis ultra centum & quinquaginta Nautis
 “ Militibusve instructa sit, in Summa trium
 “ millium Librarum Sterlingarum, vel tri-
 “ ginta trium millium Librarum Turonen-
 “ sium, se damnis & injuriis quibuscunque,
 “ quas suo cursu Navali ipsi, vel sui Officia-
 “ les, aliive sibi inservientes, contra præsen-
 “ tem hunc Tractatum, aut Serenissimarum
 “ Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Edicta,
 “ ejusdem vigore emanata, committunt, in
 “ solidum satisfacturos, sub poena etiam Re-
 “ vocationis & Cassationis Literarum Com-
 “ missionalium specialium, & Diplomatum.

XXX.

“ Antememoratæ Regiæ hinc inde Maje-
 “ states, alterutrius Subditos, ac si proprii
 “ sui Subditi essent, mutuo eodemque favore,
 “ in omnibus suis respective Ditionibus, pro-
 “ sequi volentes, quæ necessaria fuerint, si-
 “ mul & efficacia, dabunt Mandata, ut jus
 “ super Prædis administretur in Curia Admi-
 “ ralitatis secundum Justitiæ & Æquitatis
 “ normam, & hujus Tractatus Leges, a Ju-
 “ dicibus omni suspicione majoribus, & quo-
 “ rum, in Causa quæ disceptatur, nullatenus
 “ intererit.

XXXI.

“ Quandocunque antememorataram Re-
 “ giarum hinc inde Majestatum Legati, alii-
 “ que

are each bound in the whole, for the Sum of 1500 *l.* Sterling, or 16500 *Livres Tournois*; or if such Ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty Seamen or Soldiers, for the Sum of 3000 *l.* Sterling, or 33000 *Livres Tournois*, that they will make intire Satisfaction for any Damages and Injuries whatsoever, which they, or their Officers, or others in their Service, commit during their course at Sea, contrary to this present Treaty, or the Edicts of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties, published by virtue thereof; under Penalty likewise of having their special Commissions and Patents revoked and annulled.

XXX.

Both their abovenamed Royal Majesties being willing to shew a mutual and equal Favour in all their Dominions respectively, to the Subjects of each other, in the same manner as if they were their own Subjects, will give such Orders as shall be necessary and effectual, That Justice be administred concerning Prizes in the Court of Admiralty, according to the Rule of Equity and Right, and the Articles of this Treaty, by Judges who are above all Suspicion, and who have no manner of Interest in the Cause in Dispute.

*Impartial
Justice to be
administred
about Prizes;*

XXXI.

Whensoever the Ambassadors of each of their Royal Majesties abovenamed, and other their Ministers,

“ que Ministri, publica autoritate muniti,
 “ in Aula alterius Principis commorantes,
 “ querentur de iniquitate Sententiarum quæ
 “ latæ fuerint, Regiæ Majestates easdem in
 “ Consilia hinc inde suo revideri, & ad exa-
 “ men revocare curabunt, ut constet utrum
 “ Ordinationes & Cautelæ in hoc Tractatu
 “ præscriptæ, servatæ, & debitum effectum
 “ sortitæ fuerint; Curabunt itidem ut huic
 “ rei omnino provideatur, Jusque suum cui-
 “ que queritanti, intra trimestre spatium,
 “ reddatur. Nihilominus ante vel post Sen-
 “ tentiam latam, pendente ejusdem Revisi-
 “ one, Bona controversa vendere, vel exo-
 “ nerare, nisi ex Consensu eorum quorum
 “ interest, quo damnum omne evitetur, nul-
 “ latenus licebit.

XXXII.

“ Lite mota inter Prædarum Captores ex
 “ una, & earundem Reclamatores ex altera
 “ parte, lataque Sententia vel Decreto pro
 “ parte reclamante, eadem Sententia sive De-
 “ cretum, interposita Cautione, Executioni
 “ mandabitur, Captoris ad superiorem Judi-
 “ cem Appellatione nullatenus obstante; quod
 “ quidem non observabitur ubi Sententia lata
 “ fuerit contra Reclamatores.

XXXIII.

“ Casu quo Naves sive Bellicæ, sive One-
 “ rariæ, tempestate, aliove infortunio coac-
 “ tæ, in Rupes aut Scopulos incidant circa
 “ Oras unius alteriusve partis, ibique dis-
 “ rumpantur & Naufragium faciant, quid-
 “ quid

Ministers, having a publick Character, and residing in the Court of the other Prince, shall complain of the unjustness of the Sentences which have been given, their Majesties on each side shall take care that the same be revised with and re-examined in their respective Councils, that it may appear whether the Directions and Provisions prescribed in this Treaty have been observed, and have had their due effect: They shall likewise take care, that this matter be effectually provided for, and that Right be done to every Complainant, within the space of three Months. However, before or after Judgment given, the Revision thereof still depending, for the avoiding all Damage, it shall not be lawful to sell the Goods in Dispute, or to unlade them, unless with the Consent of the Persons concerned.

And upon Complaint of publick Ministers, Sentences and Justice to be done.

XXXII.

A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other, and a Sentence or Decree being given in favour of the Reclaimer, that same Sentence or Decree, Security being given, shall be put in execution, the Appeal of the Captor to a superior Judge in any wise notwithstanding; which however is not to be observ'd when Judgment has been given against the Reclaimer.

A Decree in favour of a Reclaimer to be executed.

XXXIII.

In case that either Ships of War or Merchant-Men, forced by Storm or other Misfortunes, be driven on Rocks or Shelves on the Coasts of one or the other Party, and are there broken to pieces and shipwreck'd, whatever part of

Whatever can be saved of Ships wrecked on the Coasts, or of Goods, to be restored.

the

“ quid Navium, Apparatusve earum, itidem
 “ Bonorum & Mercimoniorum servatum fu-
 “ erit, aut Pretium quod ex iis provenerit,
 “ Proprietariis, Reclamatoribus, aut eorum
 “ Negotiorum Gestoribus, bona fide restitu-
 “ atur, solutis duntaxat Impensis quæ servan-
 “ dis iis factæ sunt, prout ab utraque parte
 “ circa rei servatæ mercedem statutum fue-
 “ rit; Salvis etiam utriusque Nationis Juri-
 “ bus & Consuetudinibus. Et Serenissimæ
 “ Regiæ hinc inde Majestates Autoritatem
 “ suam interponent, quo puniantur severe e-
 “ rum Subditi, qui tali eventu Inhumanitatis
 “ rei reperientur.

XXXIV.

“ Liberum erit utriusque partis Subditis uti
 “ Advocatis, Procuratoribus, Notariis, Solli-
 “ citatoribus, & Negotiorum Gestoribus,
 “ quibus ipsis visum fuerit; quo fine iidem
 “ Advocati, & alii supra nominati, commit-
 “ tantur ab ordinariis Judicibus, si opus, &
 “ Judices ad illud requisiti fuerint.

XXXV.

“ Et quo securius, liberiusque exerceantur
 “ commercium & Navigatio, conventum
 “ est insuper, ut neque Magnæ Britanniæ
 “ Regina, neque Rex Christianissimus, in
 “ quoscunque ipsorum Portus, Stationes, Ur-
 “ bes aut Oppida, Piratas quosvis, Prædo-
 “ nesque recipiant, neque a quibuscunque al-
 “ terutrius ipsorum Subditis, Civibusve, eos-
 “ dem in Portus recipi, protegi, aut quocun-
 “ que hospitii auxiliivæ genere sublevari per-
 “ mittent; quin efficient ut omnes ejusmodi
 “ Piratæ, Prædonesque maritimi, aut quicun-
 “ que

the Ships or Tackling thereof, as also of the Goods and Merchandizes, shall be saved, or the Produce thereof, shall be faithfully restor'd to the Proprietors, Reclaimers, or their Factors, paying only the Expences of preserving the same, in such manner as it may be settled on both sides concerning the Rate of Salvage; saving at the same time the Rights and Customs of each Nation. And both their most Serene Royal Majesties will interpose their Authority, that such of their Subjects may be severely punish'd who in the like Accident shall be found guilty of Inhumanity.

XXXIV.

It shall be free for the Subjects of each Party to employ such Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Solicitors and Factors as they shall think fit; to which end the said Advocates and others abovemention'd, may be appointed by the ordinary Judges if it be needful, and the Judges be required thereunto.

XXXV.

And that Commerce and Navigation may be more securely and freely followed, it is further agreed, That neither the Queen of *Great Britain*, nor the most Christian King, shall receive any Pirates and Robbers into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns; neither shall they permit them to be received into their Ports to be protected or assisted by any manner of harbouring or support by any the Subjects or Inhabitants of either of them; but they shall rather cause all such Pirates and Sea-Robbers, or whoever shall receive, conceal or assist

*No Pirates
to be protect-
ed by either.*

“ que eos recipierint, occultaverint, vel ad-
 “ juvaverint, apprehendantur, meritisque
 “ Poenis afficiantur, in aliorum terrorem &
 “ exemplum. Et omnes eorundem Naves,
 “ Bona, Mercesve, Piraticè per eosdem rap-
 “ tæ, & in Regni alterutrius Portus advectæ,
 “ quotquot deprehendi poterint, etiamfi
 “ venditione ad alios transiverint, legitimis
 “ Dominis, ipsorumve Vicariis, ad eadem
 “ repetenda Delegationis Tabulas, & Procura-
 “ tionis Authoritatem habentibus, restitu-
 “ entur, & refarciantur, adductis prius in
 “ Maritimæ Præfecturæ Curia Testimoniis,
 “ ad proprietatem comprobendam idoneis :
 “ omnesque omnino Naves Mercesque, cufus-
 “ cunque sint Naturæ quotquot super altum
 “ Mare ob eorum Manibus redimi possint, in
 “ aliquem Regni alterutrius Portum adducen-
 “ tur, Portusque ejusdem Officialibus custo-
 “ diendæ concredentur, eum nempe in finem,
 “ ut vero Proprietario integræ tradantur,
 “ quam primum de earundem proprietate de-
 “ bite & sufficienter constabit.

XXXVI.

“ Serenissimarum Regiarum hinc inde Ma-
 “ jestatum Navibus tam Bellicis, quam iis
 “ quæ Sumptibus privatis ad Bellum instructæ
 “ sunt, licitum esto Naves Mercesque ab ho-
 “ stibus captas libere conducere quoquo-
 “ sum ipsis placuerit, nec quidquam rei Ma-
 “ ritimæ Præfectis aut Judicibus aliis quibus-
 “ vis solvere teneantur, neque etiam ante-
 “ dictæ Prædæ ubi ad dictarum Serenissima-
 “ rum Regiarum hinc inde Majestatum Por-
 “ tus appulerint, & intraverint, Arresto ullo
 “ detineantur,

assist them, to be apprehended and punished as they deserve, for a Terror and Example to others. And all the Ships, Goods or Merchandizes being piratically taken by them, and brought into the Ports of the Kingdom of either, as much as can be found, altho they have by Sale been conveyed to others, shall be restored to the lawful Owners or their Deputies, having Instruments of Delegation, and an Authority of Procuration for reclaiming the same; and Indemnification shall be made, proper Evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty for proving the Property. And all Ships and Merchandizes, of what nature soever, which can be rescued out of their hands on the high Seas, shall be brought into some Port of either Kingdom, and shall be delivered to the Custody of the Officers of that Port, with this Intention, that they be delivered entire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient Proof shall have been made concerning the Property thereof.

*Whatever
they sell, to
be restored.*

XXXVI.

It shall be lawful as well for the Ships of War of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, as for Privateers, to carry whithersoever they please, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, neither shall they be obliged to pay any thing to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any other Judges; nor shall the above-mention'd Prizes, when they come to and enter the Ports of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties, be detained by Arrest, neither shall Searchers or other Officers of those

*Men of
War on both
sides may
sell their
Prizes.*

“ detineantur, nec Scrutatores, aliive loco-
 “ rum Officiales, in eas, aut de earum vali-
 “ ditate inquirent, quin vela quovis tempore
 “ explicare, discedere, & Prædas eo loci de-
 “ ducere liceat qui in Commissionum Literis,
 “ aut Diplomate expressius sit; quas literas
 “ Præfecti hujusmodi Bellicarum Navium
 “ monstrare tenebuntur; è contrario autem
 “ in eorum Portibus Azylum aut Refugium
 “ non dabitur iis qui Prædam fecerint in utri-
 “ usvis Regiæ Majestatis Subditos. Quod
 “ sicubi tales, necessitate Tempestatis, aut
 “ Maris periculo coactæ, intraverint, enixe
 “ curandum est (in quantum anterioribus
 “ Pactis, cum aliis Regibus & Statibus ini-
 “ tis, id ipsum non adversatur) ut exeant,
 “ & quam primum fieri possit, inde se reci-
 “ piant.

XXXVII.

“ Serenissimæ Regiæ hinc inde Majestatis
 “ nequaquam permittent ut in Oris, Portu-
 “ bus, aut Fluminibus Ditionum suarum,
 “ Naves, Mercesve Subditorum alterius ca-
 “ piantur a Navibus Bellicis, aut aliis, quæ,
 “ Diplomate alicujus Principis, Reipublicæ,
 “ aut Oppidi qualiscunque instructæ sunt. Et
 “ casu quo id acciderit, Pars utraque autho-
 “ ritatem, viresque unitas interponent, quo
 “ damnum datum refarciatur.

XXXVIII.

“ Si dehinc per Inadvertentiam, vel aliter,
 “ contigerit, Contraventiones, vel Inconve-
 “ nientias aliquas, circa observationem hujus
 “ Tractatus, hinc inde oboriri, tunc non sta-
 “ tim propterea Amicitia & bona Intelligentia
 “ in-

those places make Examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; but rather they shall have liberty to hoist Sail at any time, to depart, and to carry their Prizes to that place which is mentioned in their Commission or Patent, which the Commanders of such Ships of War shall be obliged to shew. On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge shall be given in their Ports to such as have made a Prize upon the Subjects of either of their Royal Majesties. And if perchance such Ships shall come in, being forced by stress of Weather, or the danger of the Sea, particular care shall be taken, (as far as it is not repugnant to former Treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elsewhere as soon as possible.

Those who make prize upon either Subjects, not to be receiv'd into Port.

XXXVII.

Neither of their most Serene Royal Majesties shall permit that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coasts, or in the Ports or Rivers of their Dominions, by Ships of War of others having Commission from any Prince, Commonwealth, or Town whatsoever. And in case such a thing should happen, both Parties shall use their Authority and united Force, that the Damage done shall be made good.

Neither to permit the other's Ships, &c. to be taken on their Coasts.

XXXVIII.

If hereafter it shall happen thro' Inadvertency or otherwise, that any Contraventions or Inconveniencies on either side arise concerning the observation of this Treaty, the Friendship and good Intelligence shall not immediately there-

No inadvertent Contravention to make void the Treaty.

“ interrumpetur ; sed subsistet hoc Fœdus
 “ omni cum Effectu, procurabiturque Reme-
 “ dium tollendis Inconvenientiis congruum,
 “ ut & Reparatio Contraventionum ; sique
 “ Subditi unius alteriusve deprehendantur in
 “ culpa, illi soli severè punientur & castiga-
 “ buntur.

XXXIX.

“ Quod si vero constiterit Captorem ullo
 “ Torturæ genere, in Navarcham, Plebem
 “ Nauticam, aliosve qui in Navi aliqua ad
 “ alterius partis Subditos spectante reperien-
 “ tur, usum fuisse ; eo casu, non tantum
 “ ipsa Navis, una cum Personis, Mercimo-
 “ niis, & Rebus quibuscunque, statim abs-
 “ que ulteriori mora relaxabitur, & in ple-
 “ nam libertatem restituetur, verum etiam
 “ qui tanti Criminis rei deprehenduntur, ut
 “ & ejusdem Participes, gravissimis condig-
 “ nisque pœnis plectendi erunt ; id quod ut
 “ absque omni personarum respectu fiat, ob-
 “ stringunt se mutuo Magnæ Britanniae Re-
 “ gina, & Rex Christianissimus.

thereupon be broke off; but this Treaty shall subsist in all its force, and a proper Remedy for removing the Inconveniencies shall be procured, as likewise Reparation of the Contraventions; and if the Subjects of the one or the other be found in fault, they only shall be severely punished and chastised.

XXXIX.

But if it shall appear that a Captor made use of any kind of Torture upon the Master of the Ship, the Ship Crew, or others who shall be on board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party; in such case not only the Ship itself, together with the Persons, Merchandizes and Goods whatsoever, shall be forthwith released without any futher delay, and set entirely free, but also such as shall be found guilty of so great a Crime, as also the Accessaries thereunto, shall suffer the most severe Punishment suitable to their Crime. This the Queen of *Great Britain* and the most Christian King do mutually engage shall be done without any respect of Persons.

*No Torture
on board
Ships.*

Notum sit omnibus, Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Commerciolorum inter Serenissimam Reginam Magnæ Britanniae, & Serenissimum Regem Christianissimum, per Majestatum suarum Legatos Extraordinarios & Plenipotentiariorum hodie conclusi, mentio facta sit quorundam rerum Caputum, quæ ex parte Magnæ Britanniae proposita, hætenus autem mutus accommodata non fuerint; adeoque ad Commissarios eadem discutienda & determinanda remittere visum sit: Nos igitur infra scripti Legati, quæ certo constet quænam ea sint rerum Capita, quæ ad Commissarios remitti debent, specialem eorum omnium hoc in scripto designationem exhibere decrevimus; declarantes eadem illa, nec alia esse, quæ sequuntur.

I.

Nullæ in posterum Manufacturæ alterius utrius Regni & Ditionum hinc inde subjectarum, Inspectioni & Confiscationi subjicientur, sub prætextu quovis Fraudis aut Vitii in iisdem conficiendis, vel elaborandis, vel propter alium quemcunque earundem Defectum; absolute autem ceditur libertas Emptori & Venditori de iisdem stipulari & pacisci, prout illis libitum fuerit; Lege quavis Statuto, Edicto, Arresto, Privilegio, Concessione, vel Consuetudine non obstantibus.

II.

Et quandoquidem Mos quidam, non Lege aliqua ratus, in quibusdam Magnæ Britanniae

BE it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded this Day between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, and the most Serene the most Christian King, by their Majesties Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, mention is made of some Heads of Matters, which being proposed on the part of Great Britain, have not as yet been mutually adjusted; and therefore it was thought fit to refer them to be discussed and determined by Commissioners: We therefore the underwritten Ambassadors, that it may certainly appear what are those Heads of Matters which are to be referred to Commissioners, have resolved to give a particular Description of them in this Writing, declaring that they are the same and no other than what follow.

I.

NO Manufactures of either Kingdom, and the Dominions belonging thereunto, shall hereafter be subject to be inspected and confiscated, under any pretence of Fraud or Defect in making or working them, or because of any other Imperfection therein; but absolute freedom shall be allowed to the Buyer and Seller to bargain and agree for the same, as they shall see good; any Law, Statute, Edict, Arrest, Privilege, Grant, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Manufactures not to be confiscated on pretence of any defect.

II.

And for as much as a certain Usage, not confirmed by any Law, has obtained in several

“ tanniæ & Galliæ Urbibus obtinuit, viz. ut
 “ unusquisque pro Introitu & Exitu genus
 “ quoddam Tributi solvat, Anglice dictum
 “ *Head-Money*, & Gallice *Du Chef*, conclu-
 “ sum est, quod neque illud, neque ratione
 “ illius, Vectigal aliud amplius exigetur.

III.

“ Neque Mercatoribus Britannicis prohi-
 “ bitum in posterum sit dictam Herbam Ni-
 “ cotianam cuicunque Emptori pro libitu
 “ vendere; in quem quidem finem Vectiga-
 “ lium super dicta Herba Elocatio, Redemp-
 “ toribus (Vulgo *Fermiers*) hætenus facta
 “ cessabit, neque in posterum introducenda
 “ erit.

IV.

“ Excepto tantum casu sequenti, nimirum,
 “ ubi Naves Britannicæ Merces acceptas in
 “ aliquo Galliæ Portu, in alium Galliæ Por-
 “ tum deponendas transvehent; quo casu,
 “ neque quovis alio, Subditi Britannici Vec-
 “ tigalia hoc in Articulo abrogata, & abolita,
 “ secundum Mercium receptarum tantum-
 “ modo proportionem, non autem Navis ca-
 “ pacitatem solvere tenebuntur.

V.

“ Quandoquidem plurima Mercimoniorum
 “ genera, pro quibus Vectigalia ad Pondus
 “ solvuntur, Doliis, Cistis, aliisve Involucris
 “ inclusa, in Galliam per Subditos Britanni-
 “ cos advehenda, & evehenda erunt; Con-
 “ ventum igitur est, quod eo in casu Vecti-
 “ galia antedicta ad rationem ponderis ipsarum
 “ tantummodo Mercium exigentur, Doliorum
 “ autem,

Towns of *Great Britain* and of *France*; that is to say, that every one for coming in, and going out, shall pay a kind of Tax, called in *English*, *Head Money*, and in *French*, *Du Chef*; it is concluded, that neither the same nor any other Duty on that Account, shall any more be exacted.

No Head Money to be paid.

III.

And the *British* Merchants shall not hereafter be forbidden to sell the said Tobacco to any Buyer whom they please; for which purpose the letting out the Duties on the Tobacco to Farmers, which has been hitherto practised, shall cease, neither shall such Farming be used again hereafter.

British Merchants may sell Tobacco to whom they please.

IV.

The following Case only being excepted, that is to say, where *British* Ships shall take up Merchandizes in one Port, and carry them to another Port of *France*; in which case, and in no other, the *British* Subjects shall be obliged to pay the Duties abrogated and abolished by this Article, only in proportion to the Goods which they take in, and not according to the bulk of the Ship.

Duty paid on Goods coast w^a. 1.

V.

Whereas several kinds of Goods, contained in Casks, Chests or other Cases, for which the Duties are paid by weight, will be exported from, and imported into *France* by *British* Subjects; it is therefore agreed that in such case the aforesaid Duties shall be payable only according to the Weight of the Goods themselves; but the weight of the Casks, Chests,

Tare allowed on Goods.

“ autem, Cistarum, aut Involverorum quo-
 “ rumcunque pondera eo modo, eaque pro-
 “ portione deducuntur, prout in Anglia hac-
 “ tenus in usu fuit, & nunc obtinet.

VI.

“ Præterea conventum est, quod si quis
 “ Lapsus, aut Error alterutrinque admissus
 “ fuerit a quovis Navarcha, Interprete suo,
 “ five Negotiorum Gestore, vel aliis ipsi in-
 “ servientibus, in peragenda Notificatione,
 “ seu Declaratione Mercium, quæ Navi sua
 “ vehuntur, ob talem defectum, modo de
 “ Fraude manifeste non constiterit, neque
 “ Navis, neque ejusdem Onus Confiscationi
 “ subiacere possint; quin Bona, quæ ita Na-
 “ varchæ Indice, vel Declaratione omissa fu-
 “ erint, Proprietariis liberum erit recipere,
 “ solutis modo, secundum Censum in Tabulis
 “ designatos, Vectigalibus usitatis; neque
 “ Mercatores, neque Navarcha ea de causa,
 “ vel dictis Bonis, vel alia quavis poena
 “ mulctentur, dummodo dicta Bona ita præ-
 “ termissa, ante factam super iisdem Decla-
 “ rationem, & soluta Telonia, in Terram
 “ non fuerint exposita.

VII.

“ Cumque Navis, & Navarcha, & Mer-
 “ cium Qualitas, è Literis ejusmodi Mariti-
 “ mis & Certificatoriis sufficienter appareat,
 “ Navium Bellicarum Præfectis fas non erit
 “ ulla alias Verificationes, quocunque sub
 “ Titulo, exigere; fin autem Navis aliqua
 “ Mercatoria caruerit ejusmodi Literis, five
 “ Maritimis, five Certificatoriis, poterit tunc
 “ quidem examinari per Judicem competen-

“ tem,

and other Cases whatever, shall be deducted in such manner and in such proportion, as has been hitherto in use in *England*, and is still practised.

VI.

It is further agreed, that if any Mistake or Error shall on either side be committed by any Master of a Ship, his Interpreter, or Factor, or by others employed by him, in making the Entry or Declaration of the Goods on Board his Ship, for such defect, if so be some Fraud does not evidently appear, neither the Ship nor the Lading thereof shall be subject to be confiscated, but it shall be free for the Proprietors to take back again such Goods as were omitted in the Entry or Declaration of the Master of the Ship, paying only the accustomed Duties according to the Rates settled in the Books; neither shall the Merchants, or the Master of the Ship lose the said Goods, or suffer any other punishment, if so be that the said Goods, so omitted, were not brought on Shore before the Declaration made, and the Customs paid for the same.

Ships and Goods not to be confiscated for mistakes of Entry.

VII.

And whereas the Quality of the Ship, Master, and Goods, will sufficiently appear from such Passports and Certificates, it shall not be lawful for the Commanders of Men of War to exact any other Verification under any title whatsoever. But if any Merchant Ship shall want such Passports or Certificates, then it may be examined by a proper Judge, but in such manner as if it shall be found from other Proofs

Men of War to exact no Verification for the Quality of Ships and Goods, but to be determined by a proper Judge.

“ tem, ita tamen ut si ex aliis Indiciis & Do-
 “ cumentis deprehendatur revera pertinere
 “ ad Subditos alterutrius Fœderatorum, nec
 “ ullas continere Merces vetitas, ad hostem
 “ alterius destinatas, in Confiscationem cade-
 “ re non debeat, sed etiam una cùm Onere
 “ relaxetur, ut Iter suum persequatur, cum
 “ sæpe accidere possit ejusmodi Literas ad Na-
 “ vem è Portu aliquo solventem pervenire
 “ non potuisse, vel casu aliquo periisse, aut
 “ Navi ademptas fuisse; & si præter has Li-
 “ teras juxta Formulam hujus Conventionis
 “ exaratas, aliæ etiam Literæ, sive Mariti-
 “ mæ, sive Certificatoriæ alia forma, forte
 “ ex præscriptis Pactorum cum aliis, in Navi
 “ inveniantur, nullus exinde prætextus capi-
 “ etur detinendi, seu ullo modo inquietandi,
 “ vel Navem, vel Homines, vel Merces. Si
 “ contigerit Navarcham in Literis Martimis
 “ nominatum, vel morte, vel quocunque ca-
 “ su amotum, aliumque suffectum esse, con-
 “ stabit nihilominus Literis Maritimis suos
 “ Vigor, & Navi & Mercibus eidem impo-
 “ sitis sua Securitas.

VIII.

“ Cautum utrinque præterea sit, & pro
 “ Regula habeatur, quod Navis & Res, licet
 “ per horas viginti quatuor in potestate hosti-
 “ um permanerint, ne ideo capta censcan-
 “ tur, & illico in Prædam veniant; sed si a-
 “ lias restitui debeant, repetantur, & Pro-
 “ prietariis denuo reddantur.

IX. Sere-

and Documents that it does truly belong to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, and does not contain any prohibited Goods, designed to be carried to the Enemy of the other, it shall not be liable to Confiscation, but shall be released, together with its Cargo, in order to proceed on its Voyage; since it may often happen that such Papers could not come to the Ship when she was setting sail from any Port, or that they have been lost by some chance or other, or that they have been taken away from the Ship. And if besides the Passports and Certificates made according to the Form of their Treaty, other Passports and Certificates happen to be found in the Ship, in another form, and perhaps according to the Prescription of Treaties made with others, no pretence shall be taken from thence, of detaining, or in any wise molesting, either the Ship, or Men, or Goods. If the Master of the Ship named in the Passports be removed by Death, or any other cause, and another be put in his place, the Passports shall nevertheless retain their force, and the Ships, and Goods laden thereon, shall be secure.

VIII.

It is further provided on both sides, and shall be taken for a general Rule, that a Ship and Goods, altho they have remained in the Enemies Power for four and twenty Hours, shall not therefore be esteemed as Capture, and be immediately made Prize; but if on other Accounts they ought to be restored, they may be reclaimed, and shall be given again to the Proprietors.

*A Ship 24
Hours in the
Enemy's
Hands no
prize.*

IX.

“ Serenissimis hinc inde Majestatibus Re-
 “ giis, Liberum erit Subditorum suorum
 “ Commodo, in Regnis, & Ditionibus alter-
 “ utrius Mercaturam facientibus, Consules
 “ Nationales ex Subjectis suis instituere, qui
 “ gaudeant eo Jure & Libertate, quæ ipsis
 “ ratione Exercitii Functionis suæ competit;
 “ de loco autem constituendorum ejusmodi
 “ Consulum, Pars utraque inter se postmo-
 “ dum conveniet.

“ In quorum Fidem Nos S. Regiæ Maje-
 “ statis Magnæ Britanniae, & S. Regiæ Ma-
 “ jestatis Christianissimæ Legati Extraordina-
 “ rii & Plenipotentarii præsentis Tabulas
 “ manibus nostris Subscriptas, Sigillis nostris
 “ Munivimus. Trajecti ad Rhenum die
 “ tricesimo primo Mensis Martii Anni Mille-
 undecimo. Aprilis
 “ fimi Septingentesimi decimi tertii.

(L.S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L.S.) *Huxelles.*
 (L.S.) *Strafford.* (L.S.) *Mesnager.*

IX.

It shall be free for both their Royal Majesties, ^{National} ~~Consuls~~ for the advantage of their Subjects trading to the Kingdoms and Dominions of the other, to constitute national Consuls of their own Subjects, who shall enjoy that Right and Liberty which belongs to them by reason of the Exercise of their Function; but as to the Places where such Consuls are to be appointed, both sides shall afterwards agree between themselves.

In Witness whereof we the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and of His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, have Subscribed this present Instrument with our Hands, and set our Seals thereunto. At *Utrecht* the $\frac{11}{31}$ th Day of the Month of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ in the Year 1713.

(L.S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L.S.) *Huxelles*.
(L.S.) *Strafford*. (L.S.) *Mefnager*.

NOtum sit omnibus, Quod cum in Articulo Nono Tractatus Navigationis, & Commerciorum, inter Serenissimam Regiam Magnæ Britannicæ, & Serenissimum Regem Christianissimum, per Majestatum suarum Legatos Extraordinarios, & Plenipotentarios die trigesimo primo Martii undecimo Aprilis conclusi, quædam Mercimonia, viz. Lanificia, Saccharum, Pisces saliti, & quæ ex Cetis proveniunt, verbis generalibus ex Tariffæ die 18 Mensis Septembris Anni 1664, factæ Regula excipiuntur, Commissariorum postea Discussioni remittenda; Quo igitur omnis Error & Dubitatio evitentur, quæ ex Terminis ad eo generalibus forsitan oriri possint, certiusque constet de quibus speciatim Mercimoniis Deliberatio inter prædictos Commissarios habenda est, Nos Infra scripti Legati Extraordinarii & Plenipotentarii declaravimus, & declaramus Mercimiorum memoratorum Exceptionem intelligendam esse, prout sequitur.

I.

“ **L**A Baleine coupée & aprestée, les Fa-
 “ nons & les Huiles de Baleine, pa-
 “ yeront à toutes les Entreés du Royaume les
 “ droits portez par le Tarif du 7 Decemb.
 “ 1699.

II.

“ Les Draps, Ratines, & Serges, seront
 “ sujets aux memes droits du Tarif du
 “ 7 Decemb. 1699, & pour en faciliter le
 “ Commerce, il sera permis de les faire en-
 “ trer

BE it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, concluded the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713, between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain and the most Serene the most Christian King, by the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, certain Merchandizes, namely Woollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt Fish, and what is produced from Whales, are excepted in general words from the Rule of the Tariff made the 18th Day of the Month of September, in the Year 1664, in order to be afterwards referred to the discussion of Commissaries: To prevent therefore all Mistakes and Ambiguity, which might perhaps arise from such general Terms, and to make it more evidently appear what particular Sorts of Goods are to come under the Consideration of the aforesaid Commissaries; We the under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries have declared by these Presents, and do declare, That the Exception of the abovemention'd Merchandizes is to be understood in the manner following.

I.

WHalebone cut and prepared, Fins and Oils of Whales, shall pay at all places of Importation in the Kingdom, the Duties appointed by the Tariff of the 7th of Decemb. 1699.

II.

Cloths, Ratines and Serges shall be likewise subject to the same Duties of the Tariff of the 7th of Decemb. 1699, and in order to facilitate the Trade thereof, it shall be allowed to import them

“ trer par St. Valery sur Somme, par Rouen
 “ & par Bourdeaux, ou ces Etoffes seront su-
 “ jettes à la visite de la meme Maniere que
 “ celles qui se fabriquent dans la Royaume.

III.

“ On ne pourra pas apporter dans la Roy-
aume que le Poisson salé en Baril, & il
fera leve a toutes les entrees du Royaume,
Pais & Terres de l'Obeissance du Roy,
mesme des Ports Francs les droits d'abord
& de Consommation, ordonnès avant le
Tarif de 1664, & en outre quarante
Livres par Leth composé de 12 Barils
pesant 300 lb. chacun pour le droit d'En-
trée, laquelle Entrée ne sera permise que
par St. Valery sur Somme, Rouen, Nantes,
Libourne, & Bourdeaux, & demeura inter-
dite par les autres Havres ou Ports, tant de
la Mer Oceane, que de la Mediterranée.

IV.

“ Le Sucre raffiné en pain, ou en poudre,
 “ Candis blanc & brun, payera les droits
 “ portes par le Tarif du 7 Decemb. 1699.

" In quorum Fidem nos infra Scripta S.
 " Magnæ Britanniae Reginae, & S. Regis
 " Christianissimi Legati Extraordinarii & Ple-
 " potentiarii Præsentes Manibus Nostris Sub-
 " scriptas, Sigillis Nostris munivimus. Tra-
 " jecti ad Rhenum, die viceſimo octavo Aprilis
 nono Maii
 " Anni Milleſimi ſeptingentefimi decimi tertii.

(L.S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L.S.) *Huxelles.*
(L.S.) *Strafford.* (L.S.) *Mesnager.*

Treaty of Commerce.

111

them by *St. Valery* upon the *Somme*, by *Rouen*, and by *Bourdeaux*, where these Goods shall be subject to Visitation in the same Manner as those which are made in the Kingdom.

III.

Salt Fish in Barrels only is to be imported into the Kingdom; and at all places of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries and Territories under the Dominion of the King, even at all free Ports the Duties of Landing and of Consumption shall be paid which were appointed before the Tariff of 1664, and besides 40 Livres *per* Last, consisting of 12 Barrels, weighing each 300 lb. for the Duty of Entry, which Entry shall not be permitted but by *St. Valery* upon the *Somme*, *Rouen*, *Nants*, *Libourne* and *Bourdeaux*, and shall remain prohibited at all other Harbours or Ports as well in the Ocean as in the Mediterranean.

IV.

Refined Sugar in Loaf or in Powder, white and brown Sugar Candy, shall pay the Duties appointed by the Tariff in 1699.

In Confirmation of which, We the under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the most Christian King, have Sign'd and Seal'd these Presents at *Utrecht* the $\frac{28}{9}$ Day of $\frac{\text{April}}{\text{May}}$ in the Year 1713.

(L.S.) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (L.S.) *Huxelles*.
(L.S.) *Strafford*. (L.S.) *Mesnager*.

The

The BILL to make Effectual the Eighth and Ninth Articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between *Great Britain* and *France*.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

WHereas a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between your Majesty and *Lewis XIV*, the most Christian King, was concluded at *Utrecht* on the 31st of *March* in the Year of our Lord 1713, and by the 8th Article of the said Treaty it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, that all and singular the Subjects of your Majesty and of the said King, in all Countries and Places subject to your Majesty's and his Power on each side, as to all Duties, Impositions, or Customs whatsoever, concerning Persons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freight, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, shall use and enjoy the same Privileges, Liberties and Immunities at least, and have the like Favour in all things, as well in the Courts of Justice as in all such things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatsoever, which any foreign Nation, the most favour'd, hath, useth and enjoyeth, or may hereafter, have, use, and enjoy.

And by the 9th Article of the said Treaty it is further agreed, that within the space of two Months after, a Law shall be made in
Great

Great Britain, whereby it should be sufficiently provided, That no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664. for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France* which were not prohibited before that time, be repealed. The general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of *September*, in the Year 1664. shall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain* for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovementioned, and shall not exceed the Rule therein settled in the Provinces whereof mention is there made; and in the other Provinces, the Duties shall not be payable otherwise than according to the Rule at that time prescribed; and all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664, and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repeal'd.

In which 9th Article, as also in certain Instruments relating thereunto, other Provision is made touching some particular Goods or Merchandizes, and other Matters therein specified, as by the said Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, and the said separate Instruments, relation being thereunto respectively had, may more fully and at large appear.

Now

Laws prohibiting
French
Goods since
1664. not
prohibited
before, to be
repeal'd.

Now to the end that no more Customs or Duties may be payable for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like Nature imported into *Great Britain* from any other Country in *Europe*, and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* since the Year 1664, for prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not prohibited before that time, may be repealed, so that your Majesty's Subjects may speedily have, use, and enjoy the Benefit of the said Tariff, and other Benefits and Advantages of Trade, according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the said Tariff:

Laws for
high Duties
on French
Goods, the
like.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do humbly pray your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the Duties of 25 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Wine, and 30 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Brandy of single Proof, and 60 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Brandy of double Proof, and 15 *l.* for every Ton of *French* Vinegar, and 25 *l.* *per Cent. ad valorem*, for all other Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *France*, and so proportionably for greater or lesser quantities imported, by an Act made in the 7th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William*,
entitled,

entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty upon all French Goods and Merchandizes*, in regard these Duties, or any of them, or any part thereof, are not chargeable upon the like Goods and Merchandizes imported from any other foreign Part, shall cease and determine as to all such of the *French* Goods and Merchandizes chargeable by that Act as shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from and after the first Day of *July*, 1713. and shall not be due or payable during the residue of the Term and Time for which the said additional Duties were by the mention'd Act granted, any thing in the same Act, or any other Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

*K. W's
Acts relating to that
Subject, and
prohibiting
foreign
Lace, to be
repeal'd.*

And whereas by an Act made in the 9th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* III, it was enacted, That all and every Person and Persons who should from and after the 25th Day of *March* 1698. import, or cause to be imported, or should from and after the 24th Day of *December* 1698. sell, barter, or offer to Sail or Barter, or should knowingly keep in his, her, or their Custody, for Sale or for the Use or Benefit of any Importer or Dealer, any such foreign Lace, as amongst other things is therein mention'd, should forfeit and lose the Sum of twenty Shillings *per* Yard, together with all the said Lace: and the Importation, Selling, Bartering, offering to Sale or Barter, or knowingly keeping for that purpose any such foreign Lace, is thereby declared to be a common Nufance. And by an Act made in the

5th Year of her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act to repeal all the Laws prohibiting the Importation of foreign Bone-Lace made of Thread*, reciting, that the former Acts for prohibiting or restraining the Importation of foreign Lace, or for rendring the Laws more effectual for preventing the Importation of foreign Lace, had obstructed the Exportation and vending or selling of the Woollen Manufactures of *England* in the *Spanish* Low-Countries, and other Places abroad, it was enacted, That all Acts of Parliament whatsoever, made at any time before the said Act of the 5th Year of her Majesty's Reign, for prohibiting or restraining the Importation, vending or selling of foreign Lace, should from henceforth be repeal'd, so far forth as they relate to such foreign Lace made of Thread in the *Spanish* Low-Countries, or in any other place not within the Dominions of the *French* King, provided at the same time that nothing in that Act contain'd should extend to permit or allow the Importation of Lace made in any of the Dominions of the *French* King, or in any such other Lands, Towns, or Countries, as are therein mention'd.

Now for the better pursuing the End and Intent of the two Articles of the Treaty before-mention'd, it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Acts of Parliament heretofore made for prohibiting or restraining the Importation, vending or selling of foreign Lace, so far forth as the said Acts, or any of them, relate to foreign Lace made of Thread within the Dominions of the said *French* King, shall likewise be repeal'd,
and

and that the same Acts, and every Clause, Matter and Thing in them contain'd, so far as they relate to such foreign Lace made of Thread within the Dominions of the same King, be and are hereby repeal'd and made void from and after the said Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713. any thing therein contain'd to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That if her Majesty, after the Expiration of two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713, and before the beginning of the Session of Parliament then next ensuing, shall find that her Subjects shall not have, use and enjoy the Benefits of Trade and Commerce in *France*, and other Advantages, according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the said Treaty in that behalf; then her Majesty may be graciously please by her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to declare, that this present Act shall cease and determine.

*In what
case this Act
to be void,*

And it is hereby enacted, That from and after the End or Expiration of twenty Days, to be reckon'd from the time of issuing and publishing such Proclamation, this present Act, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contain'd, shall cease, determine, and become void; and then, and from thenceforth, all and every the Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money by this Act taken away, lessen'd or alter'd, and all the Prohibitions and Restrictions by this Act repeal'd, shall be reviv'd and be in full force to all intents and purposes,

poses, as if this Act had never been made, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas during the late Wars between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*, several Acts of Parliament were made against trading with *France*, whereby the Importation of *French* Goods was prohibited in the manner and form therein respectively mention'd ; and during the continuance of the same Acts, or some of them, certain Duties were impos'd upon the Importation of foreign Goods and Merchandizes by general Words in other Acts of Parliament in that behalf made : And altho the said Acts prohibiting Trade with *France* are all of them now expired, it may nevertheless be doubted whether the general Words in the said Acts imposing such Duties will extend to *French* Goods of the same kind ; and it being reasonable to make Provision by Authority of Parliament that the like Customs and Duties be paid for such Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* into *Great Britain* as are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature imported into *Great Britain* from other Countries in *Europe* :

The additional Duties on Goods imported from other Foreign Parts to be paid on the like Goods from France while those Acts continue,

Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several additional and other Rates and Impositions, Duties and Charges upon several sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by one Act of Parliament made in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon all East-India Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and several o-*
ther

ther Goods and Merchandizes to be imported after the 25th Day of Decem. 1690. and which thereby, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament since expired, were continued until the first Day of *August*, 1712. and which by an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1714. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act of Parliament, made in the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1716. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act of Parliament made in the 8th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1720. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act made in the 9th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to continue for ever, for the Use and Purposes, and subject to such Redemption as in the last-mention'd Act are expressed, (except as in the said Acts, or any of them, is excepted) shall be charged and chargeable upon such of the said Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, which from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckoned from the said first Day of *July*, 1713, shall be brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, during the continuance of the same Acts respectively, as fully as such Goods or Merchandizes from *France* would have been charged or chargeable by the said Act of the 2d Year of their late Majesties Reign, if there had been no Prohibition of Trade and Commerce with *France*, at the time of making thereof; and that

that the same Act of the 2d Year of their late Majesties Reign, and all the Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and Causes contained therein, or in any subsequent Acts relating thereunto, shall be in force, and be applied and executed for raising, levying and paying such Rates and Impositions upon such Goods and Merchandizes so brought from *France* as aforesaid, and for the several Uses and Purposes in the said Acts respectively mention'd, and subject to such Allowances, Drawbacks, Matters and Things, as are thereby prescribed, as fully as if the said Act of the 2d Year of their late Majesties Reign, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, or in such subsequent Act or Acts contained, were again repeated and re-enacted, excepting always as to such kinds of the same Goods and Merchandizes, touching which, any other Provisions or Alterations are to have been made by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, which other Provisions and Alterations shall be duly observed, during the continuance of the said Acts respectively.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such, or the like additional and other Rates, Impositions, Duties and Charges upon several sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, which were granted by one Act of Parliament made in the 4th Year of the Reign of the said late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes for prosecuting the present War against France*, and which thereby, and by several

veral subsequent Acts of Parliament since expired, were continued until the first Day of *August*, 1712. and which by an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1714. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act made in the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1716. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act made the 8th Year of her Majesty's Reign are to have continuance until the first Day of *August*, 1720. for the Uses and Purposes therein expressed, and which by an Act of Parliament made in the 9th Year of her Majesty's Reign, are to have continuance for ever, for the Uses and Purposes, and subject to such Redemption as in the last-mention'd Act are expressed, (other than, and except such of the said additional Rates and Duties, or such parts of the same, touching which other Provision is hereafter made in this present Act) shall be charged and chargeable upon such of the said Goods and Merchandizes, which from and after the Expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the said 1st day of *July*, 1713. shall be brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, as by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, or by the said Acts for continuing the same, are charged or chargeable upon Goods and Merchandizes of like nature imported from other Countries, and shall have continuance for the Uses and Purposes, and subject to such Redemption as in the said respective Acts now in

force are mention'd; and that the same Act of the 4th Year of their said late Majesties Reign, and all the Provisions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and Clauses contain'd therein, or in any subsequent Act or Acts relating thereunto, shall be in force, and be applied and executed for raising, levying and paying such additional Impositions or Duties upon such Goods and Merchandizes so brought from *France*, as aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, to and for the several Uses and Purposes in the said Acts respectively mention'd, and subject to such Allowances, Drawbacks, Matters and Things, as are hereby prescribed, as fully as if the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein, or in such subsequent Act or Acts contained, were again repeated and re-enacted: provided always, that in all Cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in being, touching or concerning any the additional Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Charges last-mention'd, such other Provisions or Alterations shall be observed, according to the true meaning thereof, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

25 l. per
Cent. on
French
Goods more
than on other
foreign of
like kind, to
be repeal'd.

And whereas by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the said Acts for continuing the same, there was and is imposed upon all *French* Goods and Merchandizes (except as therein is excepted) 25 l. for every hundred Pounds value thereof, more than the same were before charged with in the Book of Rates, and so in proportion for any greater

greater or lesser quantity, (which Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* is not chargeable upon the like Goods and Merchandizes imported from any other foreign Parts.) Be it therefore farther provided and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Duty of 25 *l. per Cent.* shall cease and determine as to all such of the *French* Goods chargeable by the said Acts in that behalf, as shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckoned from the said first Day of *July*, 1713. any thing herein, or in this present Act contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas the whole of the Duties chargeable on the Importation of *French* Wines (besides the said Duty of 25 *l. per Ton*, which by this Act is appointed to cease and determine, as aforesaid) being compared with the whole of the Duties chargeable upon *Portugal* Wines, (as being the Nation whose Wines are most favour'd in point of Duties in *Great Britain*) It is evident, that the said Duties on *French* Wines (over and above the said Duty of 25 *l. per Ton*) do exceed the said Duties upon *Portugal* Wines, by the Sum of 4 *l.* in every Ton, and after that Rate or Proportion, in greater or lesser Quantities :

And whereas by the said Act of the Fourth Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the said Acts for continuing the same, there was and is imposed for every Ton of *French* Wine imported 8 *l.* above all Duties charged thereupon in the Book of Rates, or by any Law made before the said Act of the 4th Year

The Duties on French Wine to be no bigger than those on Portuguese Wines

of their late Majesties Reign; now it is hereby provided and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that for establishing a Parity between the Duties of *French Wines* and *Portugal*, according to the purport and true meaning of the said Treaty, one moiety or half part only of the said Duty of eight Pounds for every Ton of *French Wines* shall continue and be payable during the said Acts respectively, and the other moiety or half part of the said Duty of eight Pounds for every Ton of *French Wines* that shall be imported into *Great Britain* from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the first Day of *July* 1713 shall cease and determine, any thing herein, or in any other Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding. It being intended that the Duties upon *French Goods* shall be equal to the Duties which by the said Act of the 4th Year of their late Majesties Reign, and by the Acts for continuing the same, are chargeable for Goods of the like Nature imported from all other parts of *Europe*, other than as to the said Duty of eight Pounds *per Ton* on *French Wines*, whereof one moiety is to determine and the other moiety is to continue and be payable, according to the purport and true meaning of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that in all Cases whereby general Words in any Act or Acts of Parliament made or passed during the Prohibitions of Trade and Commerce with *France*, or any of them, any Duties of Customs or Excise, or any Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Sums of Money

Money whatsoever (excepting such touching which other Provision is before made in this present Act) were granted or continued upon the Importation of any foreign Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities whatsoever, (whether the same Rates, Duties, or Impositions were granted or continued for any Term or Terms of Years now in being, or unexpired, or in perpetuity) for any Use or Uses, Purpose or Purposes whatsoever; the like Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money, shall be understood to be due and payable, and shall be charged and chargeable from and after the expiration of the said two Months, to be reckon'd from the said first Day of *July* 1713, upon Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities of the like Nature, which shall be brought from *France* into *Great Britain*, during the continuance of the last-mention'd Acts of Parliament respectively, as fully as the said Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities from *France*, would have been charged or chargeable with the same Rates, Duties, Impositions, or Sums of Money, by the general Words of the said Acts for granting or continuing the same, if no Prohibition of the Trade and Commerce with *France* had been at the time or times of making or passing the said Acts respectively, and that the same Acts, and all the Provisions, Penalties and Forfeitures, and Clauses therein contained, shall be in force, and be applied and executed, for raising, levying, and paying the Rates, Duties, Impositions, and Sums of Money last-mention'd (except as aforesaid) upon such of

the said Goods, Merchandizes, and Commodities, as may be imported or brought from *France*, for the several Uses and Purposes mention'd in the said Acts now in force, and subject to such Drawbacks, Allowances, Matters and Things, as are thereby prescribed during the continuance of the same Acts respectively, as fully and effectually as if the same Acts, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contained, were again repeated and re-enacted in this present Act.

*This Act
not to repeal
any Duties
on French
Commodities
before 1664.*

Provided always, that in all cases where any other Provision or Alteration is made by any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in being, touching any the Goods, Merchandizes, or Commodities so to be imported or brought in, or the Duties thereof, such other Provisions or Alterations shall always be observed, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also, that this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to repeal or alter any Law or Laws relating to the Importation of any Goods or Merchandizes into *Great Britain*, which were in force in the Year 1664, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

*All prohibi-
tions in
France since
1664, to be
repeal'd.*

Provided always, and it is hereby declared by the Authority aforesaid, that that part of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation above-recited, whereby it is agreed, That all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees, made in *France* since the Tariff of the Year 1664, and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repealed,

pealed, is, and shall be intended to extend not only to the Goods of the Growth, Production, and Manufacture of *Great Britain*, but also to all Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* did, or might import into or export from *France*, at any time since the making of the said Tariff of the 18th of September, 1664, and to such British Ships and Vessels wherein the same shall be imported, except as the Species of Goods and Merchandizes excepted by the said 9th Article, the consideration of which is referred to the Commissaries to be appointed on both sides; a particular Specification of which Merchandizes was executed at *Utrecht* the 28th Day of April 1713, by the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty and the most Christian King.

As to which excepted Species of Merchandize, it is hereby further declared, by the Authority aforesaid, That by the 8th and 9th Articles of the said Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, it is and shall be intended, that the Subjects of *Great Britain* shall, and may at all times hereafter, import into *France*, all sorts of Merchandizes, comprehended under the said excepted Species, and enjoy all Privileges, Immunities, and Exemptions of Duties in respect thereof, which the Subjects of any Nation or State the most favour'd, have, use, enjoy, or are exempted from, or shall have, use, enjoy, or be hereafter exempted from, concerning the like Kinds or Species of Merchandize,

IF many of our Goods and Merchandizes stand prohibited in *France* notwithstanding our late Treaty ; if on others it has left so very heavy Duties, that there is not the least room to hope that we shall export any considerable Value to that Country ; when, on the other hand, that very Treaty has taken off all our Prohibitions upon the Goods and Merchandizes of *France* which have been made since the Year 1664, (that is all that ever were made) and left the Duties so very easy, that we have just reason to expect an Inundation of Manufactures from that Country, which cannot chuse but interfere with our own, and for which we shall be obliged to pay a Balance in Money ; will not any Man see that such a Treaty as this is destructive ?

*Our Loss
by the Treaty of Com-
merce.*

A fair Commercial Treaty for *England*, with the *French* Nation, would have taken care that the Duties and Customs should have been reciprocal in both Countries, and such at least as might have made our Exports equal to our Imports from that Nation ; so that a Balance in Money should not be issued out of *England* to pay for the Goods and Merchandizes of *France* ; and that no greater Numbers of our Land-holders and Manufacturers should be deprived of their Revenues arising from the Product of the Lands, and the Labour of the People, by *French* Importations, than in *France* by our Exportations to that Country. Whereas, on the contrary, the Custom on our Woollen Manufactures in *France*, by the Tariff of 1664. amounted to at a medium,

On

General Maxims of Trade.

129

On Cloths Long	40	} per Cent. on their Value.
Short	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spanish	23 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Mill'd Serges	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Serges	27	
Bays Single	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Double	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Minikin	36	
Hose	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Kerseys	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Flannels	27 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Pennistones	24	
Cottons and Freize	10	

And that by the Tariff of 1699, we are liable to pay at a medium,

On Cloths Long	55	} per Cent. on their Value.
Short	51 $\frac{9}{16}$	
Spanish	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Dozens	30	
Mill'd Serges	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Serges	36	

Also, that Perpets, Stuffs and Says, are liable (as is concluded) to the same Rate as Serges, and that *Spanish* Cloth is prohibited by the Edict of 1701.

By this Account we see that *Spanish* Cloths made in *England* remain'd prohibited in *France*, notwithstanding our late Treaty.

And, Secondly, that the two Species of Cloths and Serges, which were pretended to be exported, did comprehend Cloths long and short, Dozens, mill'd Serges, Serges, Perpets, Stuffs and Says; that the Duties on these, remaining by the late Treaty, are 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. of their real value at a medium.

And lastly, that the *French* Duties remaining by that Treaty on Bays, Single, Double, and Minikin, Hose, Kerseys, Flannels, Pen-nistones, Cottons and Freizes, did amount to $24\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* of their real value at a medium.

If it should be allowed that the several sorts of woollen Manufactures mention'd under the Duties of $24\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* at a medium, are not prohibited in *France*, yet is $24\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* so moderate a Duty, as to be little or no Obstruction to these Goods? I believe there is not one of our Manufacturers so fond as to promise himself a market for any of them in *France*, under so heavy a Load of Duties.

But these are a small Exportation in comparison of our Cloth, long, short, and *Spanish* Dozens, and all sorts of Serges. The Treaty has not taken off the Prohibition of *Spanish* Cloths, and has left a sufficient Prohibition on all the rest in the Duties of $38\frac{7}{8}$ *per Cent.* of their real value at a medium. What a monstrous Mistake was it in our late Managers, to say there was but 10 *per Cent.* laid upon our woollen Manufactures in *France*? By this we see that the said *French* Treaty was an effectual Prohibition on our woollen Manufactures.

I shall now give my Readers an Account of the Custom to which their wrought Silks, and Lockrams and Dowlafs, are liable by the Treaty of Commerce, that they may judge whether (as Dr. *Davenant* says) *France* listned to the Terms of a fair commercial Treaty, *viz.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On one Pound of wrought Silk	10	6
On a Piece of Lockram or Dowlafs	12	7
Whereby		

General Maxims of Trade.

131

Whereby it will appear that

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
One Pound of wrought Silk worth	2	5	00	pays	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2	10	00		21
	3	00	00		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3	10	00		15
	4	00	00		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
} <i>per C.</i>					
And a Piece of Lockram or Dowlas worth	4	00	00	pays	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
	5	00	00		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6	00	00		10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7	00	00		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	00	00		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
} <i>per C.</i>					

There were formerly imported from *France* in these Commodities only (besides their other sorts of Linens and Manufactures) at least three times as much as we exported thither in our woollen Manufactures, besides what was run by them.

Our Imports from France much exceed our Exports.

Tho' our Duties are high upon their Wines, yet this is upon our consumption; and having no Wines of our own Growth, this can be no way prejudicial to their Importation, since neither the Price nor the Quantity of *French* Wines have been abated by any of our former high Duties.

The Reader may observe here, that the Duties left in *Great Britain* by this Treaty on *French* wrought Silks, did not exceed 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* and those on Lockrams and Dowlas not above 10 *per Cent.* of their value at a medium.

If they will be at the pains to consult the old Entries at the Custom-house, they will find that either of these Articles were near double the value of all our woollen Manufactures exported to the *French* Nation before our Prohibitions

hibitions and high Duties on their Goods and Merchandizes.

They will likewise see by those Entries, that our woollen Manufactures were above one third of our whole Exports to that Nation, but that Lockrams and Dowlafs were not above two thirds of the value of Linens imported thence into *England*; and that the Articles of *French* wrought Silks, Lockrams, and Dowlafs, were seldom more than half the value of our whole Imports from that Country.

I ask these Gentlemen then, Is this an equal Treaty? Is this a Treaty to make the Exports and Imports even between the Nations? Can the Duties left by it on the Goods and Merchandizes of each be said to be reciprocal?

Is ten and a half *per Cent.* on Lockrams and Dowlafs imported into *Britain* sufficient to bring these Goods to an Equality with the several sorts of our Woollen Manufactures, which were to pay above 24 *per Cent.* at a medium in *France*? And yet this at the best is the Case of all our Woollen Manufactures, which are not brought under the Rule of the Tariff of 1669. The Duties on those Goods, even by the Tariff of 1664, are twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* at a medium: and are our Duties of ten and a half *per Cent.* on their Lockrams and Dowlafs by the late Treaty, and theirs of twenty-four and a half *per Cent.* upon our Woollen Manufactures, equal and reciprocal?

But 'tis not the greatest part of our Woollen Manufactures that are to pay this moderate Duty of twenty-four and a half *per*

per Cent. our *Spanish* Cloths are still prohibited, and all the rest of our Cloths and Serges are left to the Tariff of 1699, and the Duties by that Tariff come out at almost 40 *per Cent.* at a medium. A world of Cloths and Serges, no doubt, we shall send to *France* under Duties equal to two fifths of their whole Value.

Seventeen and a half *per Cent.* here on their wrought Silks, and thirty-eight and a half *per Cent.* in *France* on our Cloths, Serges, Stuffs, Says, and Perpetuanas, is no doubt the way to make these Exports and Imports even between the two Nations.

What I expect from this Treaty is no Vent at all for any of our Woollen Manufactures to the *French* Nation, but such an Inundation of wrought Silks and Linens from that Country, as must carry out yearly great Quantities of our Bullion, destroy numberless Looms in the Silk, Linen, and Woollen Manufactures; bring numberless Artificers to the Lands for their Subsistence; and not only reduce the Rents of the whole Kingdom, but Gentlemens Tenants, for want of Markets for the Product of their Lands, and by a Charge of new Poor, must be compelled to throw their Farms upon their hands.

It would certainly be worth the while of any Gentleman to understand the whole Progress of a Manufacture from its Commencement to its Consumption, and how much it pays to the Subsistence of the People. This, I think, is handsomely made out in an Instance from one of my Correspondents of 100 broad Cloths sent

to *Turkey*, and the Returns of raw Silk that are manufactured for our own Consumption, which is as follows.

An Account of our Wool from the Pack, wrought into Cloth, sold in Turkey, with the Returns in Raw Silk manufactured and sold here.

" A Clothier buys at Market	
" 50 Packs of Wool pick'd	l.
" and sorted, at 10 l. per Pack	500 00 00
" With which Wool he	
" makes 100 Broad Cloths ;	
" and the Manufacture there-	
" of in Carding, Spinning,	
" Weaving, Milling, Dressing,	
" &c. as they are usually	
" brought to and sold white at	
" Blackwell-hall, will amount	
" to about the first Cost of the	
" Wool	500 00 00

" So that these 100 Cloths	
" are sold by the Clothier to	
" the Merchant at 10 l. per	
" Cloth	1000 00 00

" And the Merchant pays for	
" Dying of the said 100 Cloths,	
" viz. one 3d Part in Grain	
" Colours, at 7 l. and 2 Thirds	
" in ordinary Colours at 30 s	
" per Cloth	333 06 08

" Also for Setting, Drawing,	
" Pressing, Packing, &c. 15 s.	
" per Cloth	75 00 00

" The said 100 Cloths will	
" cost the Merchant 14 l. 1 s.	
" 8 d. per Cloth on Board,	
" which amounts to	1408 06 08
" And to repay him their	

" Cost

General Maxims of Trade.

135

“ Cost and Charges here, and
 “ their Charges abroad, with
 “ a bare Allowance for Insu-
 “ rance, and the Interest of his
 “ Money, they cannot purchase
 “ less, I should think than 22
 “ great Pounds of Sherbaffee (or
 “ *Persia* fine Raw Silk) for e-
 “ very Cloth. Thus he pro-
 “ bably receives for the said
 “ 100 Cloths 2200 Pounds wt.
 “ of the said Raw Silk.

“ Now if the Half-part of
 “ this Silk is wrought up into
 “ plain coloured Tabies, the
 “ Manufacturers will receive
 “ 13 s. 7 d. *per lib.* 747 01 08

“ And if the other Half-part
 “ is wrought up into rich flow-
 “ er’d Silks brocaded, the Ma-
 “ nufacturers will receive 1 l.
 “ 19 s. 9 d. *per lib.* 2186 05 00

“ And the Additional Charge
 “ of Dying, suppose but of
 “ one 8th Part of the said Silk
 “ into Grain Colours at 9 s.
 “ *per lib.* 123 15 00

“ Then the Cost and Charges
 “ of 100 Woollen Cloths shipp’d
 “ from *London* to *Turkey*, and
 “ the Manufacture of the Raw
 “ Silk brought from thence in
 “ Returns thereof, must amount
 “ to 4465 08 04
 “ The

" The Freight of the said	
" 100 Cloths, and of the said	
" 2200 <i>lib.</i> of Raw Silk, is	
" computed at	40 12 06
" Her Majesty's Customs on	
" the said 2200 <i>lib.</i> of Raw Silk	
" is	156 15 00
" English Factors Commisfi-	
" ons abroad on the Sale of the	
" Cloth, and on investing the	
" Returns in Silk, as aforesaid,	
" computed at	100 00 00

It is hereby clearly repreiented to the View of every Reader, that every 2200 *lib.* wt. of Raw Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur'd here for our own Consumption, without paying any thing to the Merchants or the Mercers Gain, pays to the Land-holders, the Labourers, and the Crown, the Sum of . . 4762 15 10

If any thing is to be added for the Merchants and the Mercers Gain, (and we may depend upon it they will not be at the trouble of driving their Trades for nothing) we may very well affirm that the whole Cost of this Manufacture for consumption cannot be less than the Sum of 5000 *l.* so that 2200 Pound weight of *Turkey* raw Silk manufactur'd here, pays the Sum of 5000 *l.* to the Subsistence of our own People.

This Account takes the Returns upon 100 Cloths exported to *Turkey*, and makes them pay 5000 *l.* to the Subsistence of our People. But we have exported annually two hundred times as many Cloths for *Turkey*, and receive for about half that quantity of Cloth the same kind of Returns in raw Silk for our own consumption; and consequently our own consumption of *Turkey* Silk paid for the Subsistence of our own People the Sum of 500,000 *l. per Annum*, besides what is paid by the other half of that Trade. But if the consumption of 5000 *l.* value of *Turkey* Silk manufactur'd pays 500 *l.* to the Landed Interest for the Wool that is exported to *Turkey* in Manufacture, then the annual Consumption of 500,000 *l.* value of that Silk must pay 50,000 *l. per Annum* to the Landed Interest.

And yet this is not all that the Landed Interest receives annually by means of this half part of the *Turkey* Trade; the Crown and the Subjects, who receive nine times as much for Customs and Labour, pay perhaps a ninth part of what they receive to the Landed Interest for Clothes and Provision; by which means the consumption of *Turkey* Silk manufactur'd in *England*, either directly or indirectly, pays a fifth part of its whole value to the Landed Interest, that is, it pays directly one tenth part of the value of the Silk by the Woollen Manufacture exported, and as much more by enabling the People to purchase necessary Clothes and Provisions, of which much more than a tenth part is paid to the Landed Interest.

It

It will be objected here, that the 10 *l.* above-mention'd upon a Pack of Wool, is not paid to the Landed Interest, since a part of it is paid to the Shepherd's Wages, and a part to the Labour of picking and sorting this Wool.

It is very true : but then considering how much of the Product of the Lands is exported to purchase Dying-Goods, and especially Cochineal, care ought to have been taken by our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain* for our purchasing Cochineal with *English* Manufactures, the tenth Part of the Price of the whole Silk Manufacture may be very well said to be paid for the Product of the Landed Interest.

But what a Condition would the Lands be in if it were not for this Trade?

It is evident, that of every 5000 *l.* value of Manufacture from *Turkey* Silk, 500 *l.* is paid for the manufacturing of the *English* Wool that is sent abroad, 333 *l.* 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* to the Charge and Labour of dying, 75 *l.* to other Labour bestowed on that Manufacture, 747 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for manufacturing one half of our Returns, and 2186 *l.* 5 *s.* of the other, besides 123 *l.* 15 *s.* for dying the same in Grain-Colours; add to this the Freight of 40 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* besides the Charges to Factors abroad and Merchants and Mercers at home, and it will appear that near 4000 of every 5000 *l.* value, or that near 400,000 of every 500,000 *l.* value of *Turkey* Silk wrought in *England*, is paid to the Labour of the People bestowed upon it.

Now, what shall the People do for Subsistence, if they should be deprived of this 400,000 *l.*? Certainly they must come to the Parish

Parish and the Lands for a Maintenance. We are obliged therefore to this Part of the *Turkey* Trade, this which imports raw Silk from that Country, that it pays 100,000 *l. per Annum* to our Lands, and saves them from maintaining as many People as are now subsisted at their own Charge to the value of 400,000 *l. per Ann.*

I think this is enough to shew, that the *Turkey* Trade ought to be the Care of every Gentleman in *England*.

Some of those who pretend to be of another Opinion, say, That our Trade to *France* is worth all our other Trades. I only ask how many poor Families would have been employed by the *French* Trade if the Bill of Commerce had pass'd.

I will shew them: For 500,000 *l.* value of Silk imported from *Turkey*, and manufactur'd in *England*, we should have consum'd such a value of *French* wrought Silks, for which we should have paid with ready Money, and not with the Product of our Lands nor the Labour of our People. Our Trade to *Turkey* has been generally carried on by exporting Manufactures, and not Money; whereas that to *France* has been always carried on by exporting ready Money, and not Manufactures.

The exporting our Money to *France* pays nothing at all to our Lands, nothing to the Labour of our People.

If we should leave off the consumption of our *Turkey* wrought Silks to the value of 500,000 *l. per Ann.* and consume such a value of the *French* Silks, the Landed Interest would lose the sending that 50,000 *l.* value of Wool
to

to *Turkey*, without finding any new Market for her Woollen Manufactures in *France*.

The *French* Silks too are already manufactur'd to the utmost perfection, so that nothing at all is left for the Labour of our own People, they would lose the Wages they now earn in the manufacturing the *Turkey* Silks, which I have shewn before amounts to 400,000 *l. per Ann.* from the Labour bestowed upon the Cloth exported for *Turkey* to the Silk upon the Ladies Backs. And what must they do when they shall be deprived of all these Wages? The Answer is very easy: They must be maintained at the Charge of the Landed Interest.

The difference is only this, the half part of the *Turkey* Trade pays and saves to the Lands 50,000 *l. per Ann.* If that Trade shall be given up to make way for that of *France*, the Landed Interest must lose the selling annually 50,000 *l.* value of her Wool, and must also be burden'd with as many Poor as are now subsisted for 400,000 *l. per Annum*, without any Charge at all to the Lands; for *France*, which will only receive our Money, cannot by any possibility ease us of any part of the Charge.

To conclude these *Maxims on Trade in general*. We may perceive that the same Rules which help us to judge by what Trade we gain or lose, will direct us what Treaties of Commerce are gainful, or otherwise, and may be sum'd up in short thus.

If a Treaty of Commerce be likely to add to our capital Stock; if it shall add to the Rents of our Landed Gentlemen; if it shall increase the Employment and Subsistence of the Poor; it must needs be beneficial. On

On the contrary ; if it don't make the Customs and Duties reciprocal in both Countries ; if it diminishes our Gold and Silver ; if it shall prove a means of introducing the Product of Foreign Countries to interfere with our own ; if it shall lessen the demand of our own Manufactures at our own or foreign Markets, and bring our Manufacturers to the Parish and Lands for their Subsistence ; every Man is able to determine that a Treaty which shall do any of these things, is destructive to the Kingdom.

Of the Trade of England in general.

THE best way to preserve our Commerce, is to recommend the preservation of the best Markets for the Product and Manufactures of our Native Country.

The first and best Market of *England* are the Natives and Inhabitants of *England*. It is computed that we have Seven millions of People ; and that great and small, rich and poor, one with another, are not lodg'd, fed and cloth'd for less than 7 *l. per Head* ; so that the Expence or Consumption of our whole People must amount to Forty-nine or Fifty millions of Pounds Sterling *per Annum*.

This whole Sum is annually paid for the Product and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, except only so much of it as is paid for our foreign Consumption, and for the annual Lodging of our People.

Our

*Number of
People in
England and
their annual
Expence.*

*Our annual
Importations
and Con-
sumption.*

Our whole Importations do not exceed the value of Five millions *per Ann.* great Quantities of these are re-exported, and there is not the least reason to believe that our whole foreign Consumption can amount to Four millions.

*Our House-
Rents.*

Neither is there any reason to believe that our People are lodg'd at above the Price of Ten Shillings *per Head* at a Medium; or that the whole House-Rents of *England* for Seven millions of People can exceed Three millions and a half.

*How much
of our Ex-
pence is an-
nually paid
by their own
Product.*

And consequently allowing Seven Millions and a half for Lodging and our foreign Consumption, above Forty-two of the Fifty millions Expence of our People are paid for the Product and Manufacture of our Native Country. Our own People are a constant Market for our own Product and Manufacture of so great a value.

The Gentleman fondly imagines that he receives his Rent from his Tenant; the Weaver that he is paid his Wages by the Master-Clothier: but it is the Consumer that pays both, he pays the Price of the Wool and the Charge of the Manufacture, neither the one nor the other can be paid but by the consumption of the People.

*What every
Person pays
annually to
our Land
and Labour.*

For my part therefore, I consider every Person in the Kingdom for what he eats and drinks and wears, as a Tenant to the Lands, and a Paymaster of our Labourers: and if Seven millions of People consume the yearly Value of Forty-two millions of our native Product and Manufacture, as was said above,
every

every one at a medium pays the yearly Sum of Six Pound to the Lands and Labour of this Kingdom; every one is a Market of such a Value to his Country.

All our annual Exportations to foreign Countries, both of our own and foreign Goods and Merchandizes, do not amount to Seven millions; and therefore since our own People are a Market for our own Product and Manufactures to the value of Forty-two millions yearly, all our foreign Markets join'd together are not one sixth part of that value.

*Our annual
Exports,
how much.*

Besides, from the value of our foreign Markets, there ought to be deducted the Price of all the Goods we buy, and especially that interfere with and hinder the consumption of our own; and if this shall be consider'd, it will be found that all our foreign Markets, far from a sixth part, cannot be equal to one twentieth part of our own, for taking off our native Product and Manufactures.

It remains therefore, as I said at first, that our own Consumption, the Consumption of our own People, are the best and greatest Market for the Product and Manufactures of our own Country.

The Preservation and Increase of this Market ought therefore to be the thing principally regarded.

Every Argument which proves that France heretofore over-balanc'd all our Exports to that Country by her Importations into England, or that she would do so again, if the present high Duties should be taken off, or that the Linens, Wrought Silk, Paper and other

*Arguments
against the
Bill of Com-
merce with
France.*

ther Manufactures of *France*, are so much cheaper than those of the same kind made in *England*; that the Duties by the Treaty of Commerce will not render them so dear as ours; or that those vast Improvements we have made in several Manufactures since the Commencement of the high Duties on those of *France*, must all fall to the ground when the Duties shall be reduced to the Terms of the late Treaty: in short, every Argument which proves that by rendring the late Treaty effectual, we should consume less of our own Manufactures, and more of the *French* than we do at present, is an Argument against the Bill of Commerce, against suffering the Importation of any foreign Goods and Merchandizes that shall any way prejudice the Sale of our own.

*Reasons why
foreign Ma-
nufactures
are to be
discouraged
in England.*

It is not to be expected that our own People will ever buy the Product or Manufactures of their own Country, if the like are to be had cheaper from foreign Nations. Therefore those of foreign Nations are either prohibited or loaded with high Duties, that our own may have no Rival to contend with among our selves. And I make no doubt that the Use of foreign Manufactures in *England* will always be discourag'd by our Legislators for this very Reason, that our own Consumption, which pays annually the Sum of 42 Millions to our own Product and Manufactures, that is to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People, may never pay any part of the abovemention'd Sum to the Rents and Labour of foreign Nations; or at least that sufficient Care will be always taken that the Consumption of every o-
ther

ther Nation shall pay as much to the Rents and Labour of *Great-Britain*, as *Great-Britain* shall pay to any such other Nation. And there is no way of doing this but by Prohibitions or high Duties, to prevent our being over-balance'd by their Importations.

We suffer the Goods and Merchandizes of *Holland, Germany, Portugal and Italy*, to be imported and consumed among us; and it is well we do, for we export a much greater Value of our own to those Countries than we take from them; so that the Consumption of those Nations pays much greater Sums to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People than ours does to them.

Except those of Holland, Germany, Portugal and Italy.

But we keep out as much as possible the Goods and Merchandizes of *France*, because our Consumption of them would very much hinder the Consumption of our own, and abate a great Part of forty two Millions, which it now pays to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People. Neither would *France* make us any amends by that Treaty of Commerce with her, which still left so many Prohibitions and high Duties on our Product and Manufactures in that Country that very few of them would be receiv'd there.

Reasons against those of France.

The next Care to that of confining the English People to our English Product and Manufactures, will be that of confining them to *England*; since if any Numbers of them should leave the Kingdom, this could not chuse but make a great Abatement in the 42 Millions that are now yearly paid to the Rents of our Lands, and the Labour of our People.

Reasons for keeping our People at home.

Every Resident in *England* will easily be believed to pay at least 10 *s. per Ann.* for his House-Rent, and at least 6 *l. per Ann.* for our Product and Manufactures; but how much will he pay of this if he should retire into any other Country? Nothing at all for House-Rent, and very little for the Product and Manufactures of the Kingdom.

Holland our
greatest fo-
reign Mar-
ket.

The *United Provinces* are the greatest of all our foreign Markets, since the Lands there are not sufficient to produce Provisions for the Bellies nor Clothes for the Backs of their own Inhabitants; and therefore they take off very great Quantities of both from us: Yet our whole Exports to those Provinces, at a Medium, have not exceeded two Millions *per Ann.* which is not above 10 *s. per Head* for every one of their Inhabitants. What then should we get by driving our People into *Holland*? We should drive them out of *England*, where every one pays at least 6 *l. 10 s.* to the Rents and Labour of our own Country, into a Nation where no one amongst them will pay above 10 *s.* for our Product and Manufactures: We should therefore lose 6 *l. per Ann.* by every Subject that should retire from this Kingdom into the *United Provinces*.

Liberty of
Conscience
promotes
Trade, but
Persecution
destroys it.

The *United Provinces* are almost wholly peopled, by giving that Ease to Strangers, which they want in their native Countries. When I made my Ramble through that Country, I could not but observe with regret, that there was an *English* Congregation in almost every one of their great Towns, and several such in *Rotterdam*. By the best Information I could

could gather there, above an hundred Thousand of their whole Inhabitants, were either Deserters from this Nation, or the Descendants of such Deserters, such as had fled thither for the Ease they wanted in their own Country. I could not but reflect what a Loss this was to *Great Britain*, and what a Gain to those Provinces: If every Resident in this Nation pays at least 6 *l.* 10 *s.* for Lodging, Product, and Manufactures to *Great Britain*, and the Resident in *Holland* does not pay above 10 *s.* yearly to *Great Britain* upon any Account whatsoever; tho' he pays a great deal more than 6 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Lodging, Product and Manufactures of that Country; then by this Desertion of a hundred thousand of our People and their Increase, *Great Britain* has lost 600,000 *l.* *per Ann.* and *Holland* has gained a great deal more than that Sum, and an Estate too still increasing with the Descendants of those Deserters.

100000 English in Holland by Persecution here.

The Damage to England.

His most Christian Majesty was so sensible that his Subjects were the Riches of his Country, that tho' he resolved to make them all of his own Religion, yet he made the Penalty to be Death or Gallies if they deserted their Country upon this account. But 'twas hedging in the Cuckow. Infinite are the Deserters from *France* over *England*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and *Switzerland*. There is no Man in his Senses can believe that in other Countries they now pay as much to the Product and Manufactures of *France* as if they still liv'd in that Kingdom.

People can never be kept at home if persecuted.

*Arguments
against Per-
secution as
detrimental
to Trade.*

One of the extraordinary methods in *France*, is, that the People who are suspected to differ from the King's Religion in their Hearts, shall not have the liberty of chusing what Tutors or Masters they think fit for their own Children: But if they cannot have this liberty in *France* they will retire, and we see they do retire with their Children into other Countries, where they shall not be under any such Restraint.

I have said before, that 'tis not sufficient to confine our People to our own Product and Manufactures, we must also confine them to their own Country; for if they shall be forc'd to desert to other Nations, there is an end of the Sums which they pay for the yearly Product and Manufactures of this Kingdom. With every Subject the Nation will lose 6 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Ann.* with every hundred thousand 650,000 *l.* *per Ann.* And, what many will think a great Aggravation of our Loss, is, that *Holland*, which is the common Refuge of Deserters, will gain as much Revenue as shall be lost to *Great Britain*.

But how is it that our People are to be confin'd to our own Country? By using wholesome Severities to bring them over to the national Religion; by forcing Dissenters to worship God in a way they do not like; by chusing Tutors for the Children which the Parents would not chuse; by making it penal for any Person to be a Teacher that is not of the Church of *England*. It is senseless to imagine, that the Father will not be as careful of his Child's Soul as of his own, and that both together will not seek that ease of Conscience
in

in other Countries which they shall not be allowed in *England*. But let them retire to whatsoever Country they will, *England* is sure to lose so much as every one pays to the Product of our Lands and the Manufactures of our People.

I remember something pertinent to this Discourse that fell from a Reverend Divine of the Church of *England*. He had tried, in vain, those wholesom Severities that were heretofore in fashion, but the Dissenters increas'd upon them. After the Toleration came, he cared less and courted the Dissenters, and by degrees brought most of them over to the Church. One day he took me along with him to visit a Farmer of his Parish, a very zealous Man, that wish'd all the Dissenters were banish'd out of the Kingdom. The Divine, without correcting him for his Zeal, ask'd him the Price of Wool. He answer'd, It was so low, and had been for several Years, that he should be obliged to leave his Farm. What, says the Divine, if we should banish 3 or 400,000 Dissenters, who all wear our Woollen Manufactures, would the Banishment of so many Buyers mend the Price of Wool? But our Zeal is generally so great, that we seldom think of Consequences.

Every Man living is able to reason upon this Subject: but our Unhappiness is such, that some will not believe me, if I do not bring them Authorities for common Sense. I shall give them two Authorities upon this Occasion, both great Men and Courtiers in the Reign of King *Charles II.*

Sir Wm.
Temple's
Observation
on the Li-
berty of
Conscience
granted in
Holland.

The first shall be Sir *William Temple*, who in his Chapter concerning the Religion of the *United Netherlands*, says, “ That whosoever
“ designs the Change of Religion in a Coun-
“ try or Government, by any other means
“ than that of a general (*by which it's plain*
“ *he means voluntary*) Conversion of the Peo-
“ ple, designs all the Mischiefs to a Nation
“ that use to usher in or attend the two
“ greatest Distempers of a State, *Civil War*,
“ or *Tyranny* : That Belief is no more in a
“ Man's Power than his Stature or his Fea-
“ ture ; and he that tells me I must change
“ my Opinion for his, because 'tis truer or
“ better, without other Arguments that have
“ to me the force of Conviction, may as well
“ tell me I must change my grey Eyes for o-
“ thers, like his, that are black, because these
“ are lovelier, or more in esteem. Every
“ Man has as much care of his own Soul as
“ another. Therefore it is provided in the
“ very Constitution of the *United Provinces*,
“ That every Man shall remain free in his
“ Religion, and none be examined or en-
“ trapped for that cause. The *Dutch* suffer
“ no Violence or Oppression upon any Man's
“ Conscience, whose Opinions break not out
“ into Actions of ill Consequences to that
“ State. The Violence or Sharpness which
“ accompanies the Differences of Religion in
“ other Countries, is appeas'd or soften'd here
“ by the general freedom which all Men enjoy.
“ And lastly, This has contributed vastly to
“ the increase of their People, and the vast
“ Growth of their Trade and Riches.”

Many

Many Men remember how full our Prisons were of Dissenters before the Toleration; and will therefore readily believe, that many of them might escape into *Holland* for more ease in their Religion, to the vast Increase of the People, Trade, and Riches of that Country, and the great Impoverishment of ours.

Sir *W. Petty* is my second Author, who in his first Chapter of *Political Arithmetick*, among other Reasons for the *Dutch* Policy of absolute and universal freedom in Religion, assigns, "That no Man can believe what himself pleases; and to force Men to say they believe what they do not, is vain, absurd, and without Honour to God. That the *Hollanders* think all Men will be careful to save their own Souls, and that their State has no more reason to interest itself in this matter, than to take Bonds of their Seamen not to cast away their Ships and Lives. That Heterodoxy does still prevail where the utmost Care is used to preserve Uniformity. That tho' all Heterodox People should be removed out of a Country, yet a new Heterodox Party will start up in the Remainder; and that the Heterodox Party of every Country are, generally speaking, the more industrious, and contribute most to the Riches of the Nation."

Sir W.
Petty *the*
like.

But whatever are the Reasons by which Sir *W. Temple* or Sir *W. Petty* are govern'd in this matter, we are sure that the absolute Freedom of Conscience in *Holland* has robb'd us of great numbers of People, who, if they were now in *England*, must pay a very great Price for

House-room, Product and Manufactures. God grant no more may be sent away, to the great Enriching of that Nation, and no less Improvement of our own.

The Advantage we have had by prohibiting the French Trade.

The prodigious Increase of our foreign Traffick since that Prohibition, is really amazing; instead of paying Two millions annually upon our general Balance to those Nations with which we traded, to gain Two millions annually from them, is hardly to be credited, if the Inspector-General, who is the proper Officer, was not the Voucher.

Being in hopes to give my Countrymen a better Relish of Trade, and of the said wholesome Prohibition, I have extracted out of his Discourses on Trade several Passages, which if duly consider'd, must answer my Design,

The Rental of England in 1600.

He asserts, That in the Year 1600, (which was before we became considerable in Trade) it does not appear the general Rental of *England* for Land, Houses, Mines, &c. did exceed Six Millions *per Annum*.

Which at twelve Years Purchase (and they were not worth more in 1621, as Sir *Tho. Culpepper* and other later Authors have also affirmed) amount to Seventy-two Millions.

How much increas'd in 1688.

But in 1688, (after *England* had extended her Trade to all the known Parts of the Universe) the said general Rental was computed at Fourteen Millions.

And being valued at eighteen Years Purchase, (as Lands were worth one with another in 1688) amount to Two hundred fifty-two Millions.

Which effectually demonstrates the great Ad-

Advantage our Landed Interest has enjoy'd by encouraging and promoting our foreign Trade and Commerce.

After this, our Author proceeds to give his Opinion concerning the Stock of the Kingdom, how it stood formerly, and how it has since proceeded; and he computes,

That the Stock of <i>England</i>	l.	<i>The Stock of England in 1600 and 1688.</i>
was <i>Anno</i> 1600 about	17,000,000	
That in 30 Years it near doubled, and <i>Anno</i> 1630, was about	28,000,000	
That in 30 Years it doubled, and <i>Anno</i> 1660, was about . .	56,000,000	
That from 1660, to 1688, it about half doubled, and was in 1688, about	88,000,000	

If this Account is exact, or near the true State thereof, (which I never heard question'd) the Inference is very clear, That by our Industry at home and our Traffick to foreign Parts, the Stock, as well as the Value of the Lands of *England*, have been prodigiously encreas'd and augmented; and consequently that every one who has any Interest or Concern therein, ought to take care the Trade of *England* receive no Prejudice.

But, says the *Inspector-General*, it may be here asked, how it came to pass that this Stock did not double the last, as well as the next preceding thirty Years? To which he answers.

*Reasons why
it did not in-
crease pro-
portionably
afterwards.*

That in the first sixty Years wherein *Eng-land* minded Trade, it had introduced but little foreign Luxury, &c. But there was a Stop put to our Career by the great Plague in 1665, by the Fire of *London*, which consumed a large part of the present Stock, by our Wars abroad, and by our growing Luxuries, which drew to other Uses what formerly was left wholly to run in the Channel of Trade.

And this he reasonably thinks was the cause that from 1660 to 1688, our National Stock did not encrease in the same proportion as before.

However, when the Kingdom had recover'd these Losses and Shocks, which he had Grounds to think it had perfectly done about 1680, (Trade augmenting all the while, and becoming more extensive) its Wealth grew faster towards the latter end of this last *Æra* of thirty Years, than before.

From whence I argue,

*Stopp'd by
the Supply
of our Lux-
ury from
France.*

1. That tho the *Plague*, the *Fire*, the *Wars*, and our *Luxury*, alias the *French Commerce*, did every one contribute to prevent the Increase of our National Stock from 1660 to 1688, as aforesaid, yet in the preceding thirty Years we were also interrupted in our Course of Trade by our unnatural and fatal Civil Wars, &c. and therefore the failure of this Increase must be wholly charged to the Account of our *Luxury*.

2. That

2. That from 1666 to 1688, our excessive Luxuries being supplied chiefly from *France*, it was impossible that our Stock could increase in the same proportion as in the preceding Years, until that Trade was cramped and stinted.

3. That when the Prohibition in 1678 had put a stop to that vast Expence of Treasure, which was then annually sent to *France* to purchase her Manufactures and Products, the National Stock did increase immediately in the same or a greater proportion than formerly, until 1685, when that Prohibition was repeal'd. And,

*But review'd
by the Pro-
hibition of
French Com-
modities.*

4. That tho' our general Trade was augmenting all the while, yet this Advantage was so far from being owing to our *French Commerce*, that it's beyond all doubt a very great part of what was gained by our Trade with other foreign Nations only paid our Debts in *France* before the Prohibition was in force.

For our said Inspector-General has proved in his Reports, that in 1662-3 and 1668-9, we lost by that Trade.

The old Scheme I must therefore bring in as an Evidence against the same Trade, both for the Years 1668-9 and 1674.

See the Scheme, in the following Pages.

LONDON, 29 Nov. 1674.

A SCHEME of the Trade, as it is at present carried on between *England* and *France*, in the Commodities of the Native Product and Manufacture of each Country; Calculated as exactly as possible, in Obedience to the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for the Treaty of Commerce with *France*: And humbly tender'd to their Lordships.

Quantities.	Commodities exported from England into France.	Amount of Particulars.		Total Amount of Exports.
		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
<i>Woollen and Silk Manufactures.</i>				
354	Pieces of <i>Norwich</i> Stuffs,	at 2 00 0 per Pc.	708 0 0	
5564	Pieces of <i>Serges</i> and <i>Perpetuanas</i> ,	2 10 0	13910 0 0	
2288	Pieces of single Bays,	2 10 0	5764 0 0	
166	Small <i>Minikin</i> Bays,	6 00 0	996 0 0	
466	Small double Bays,	4 00 0	1864 0 0	
2140	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs,	2 00 0	4280 0 0	
832	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs,	1 05 0	1040 0 0	
1170	Dozen of <i>Childrens</i> Hofs,	0 08 0	468 0 0	

832 Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs,
1170 Dozen of Childrens Hofs,

1040 0 0
468 0 0

1 05 0
0 08 0

400 Yards of Flannel,
1200 C. Goads of Colton,
1112 Long Cloths,
42 Short Cloths,
829 *Spanifß* Cloths,
97 Double *Northern* Dozens,
69 Single *Northern* Dozens,
13 *Devon* Dozens,
173 Cloth Rashes,
6 Pennystones,
3585 Kerfies,
960 lb *Englifß* wrought Silk,

0 01 0	20 0 0
9 00 0	10800 0 0
10 00 0 <i>per Cl.</i>	1120 0 0
8 00 0	336 0 0
15 00 0	12435 0 0
5 00 0	485 0 0
2 00 0	138 0 0
2 00 0	26 0 0
5 00 0	865 0 0
3 00 0	18 0 0
1 15 0	6273 0 3
2 00 0	1920 0 0
	<hr/>
	63466 0 0

This is the full of what was Exported, according to the Custom-House Books in the Port of *London*, from *Michaelmas* 1668, to *Michaelmas* 1669. And for all *England* we calculate one third part more. Amounts in all to

84621 06 8

Since 1669, the Exports as we conceive are diminished, and not increas'd.

2500 Fodder of Lead, at
6000 Hundred of Tin, at

12 0 0 <i>per Fod.</i>	30000 0 0
4 0 0 <i>per C.</i>	24000 0 0

100 Tuns

100 Tuns of Allom, at 24 0 0 per Ton.
 Calves Skin and Leather
 Several Sorts of Skins, Glaw, Lanthorn Leaves, But-
 ter, Copperas, Old Shoes, Sea Coal, Tobacco Pipes,
 Gloves, Red Lead, Linfeed, Candles, Iron Ware,
 Haberdashery Ware, and other trivial Commodities,
 which may amount *per annum* to

2400 0 0
 10000 0 0

20000 0 0

86400 00 0

171021 06 8

965128 17 4

1136150 04 0

Ballance gain'd by the French from us yearly, besides
 the Toys, Gloves, Laces, &c.

Quantities.	Commodities imported into England from France.	Amount of Particulars.	Total Amount of Imports.
		<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>

Linen and Silk Manufactures.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
60000 Pieces of Lockram and Dowlas, at 6 00 0 per Pc.	360000	00	0
17000 Hund. of Vitry and Noyals Canvas 6 00 0 per Hun.	102000	00	0
5000 Hund. of Normandy Canvas, 7 00 0	35000	00	0

60000 Pieces of Lockram and Dowlas, at 6 00 0 per Pc.	360000 00 0
17000 Hund. of Vitry and Noyals Canvas 6 00 0 per Hun.	102000 00 0
5000 Hund. of Normandy Canvas, 7 00 0	35000 00 0
2500 Pieces of Quintins,	1250 00 0
1500 Pieces of dyed Linen,	1500 00 0
7604 Yards of Diaper Tabling,	760 08 0
33896 Yards of Diaper Napkining,	1694 16 0
1376 Dozens of Buckrams,	3440 00 0
1200 Bolts of Poldavies,	900 00 0
2820 Pair of old Sheets,	705 00 0
205000 Pound of wrought Silk,	300000 00 0

Note, That this Year 1674, there hath been received at the Port of *Dover* only, as we are inform'd, 15000 *l.* for Custom of wrought Silk : So that considering what may be convey'd away privately, and that great Quantities are worth from 3 *l.* to 4 *l.* the Pound, we believe the wrought Silk may amount to much more in value than what is above.

11000 Tuns of French Wine one Year with another cost	12 10 0 per Tun.	137500 00 0
4000 Tuns of Brandy one Year with another, at	20 00 0	80000 00 0
160000 Reams of Paper,	at 0 05 0 per Ream	40000 00 0
		217500 00 0
		1500 Pcs
	-----	807250 04 0

1500	Pcs of Pruens,	4	00	6000	00	0				
400	Hundred of Feathers,	5	00	0	per Hund.	2000	00	0		
5000	Hundred of Kidskins,	3	00	0		15000	00	0		
3000	Weight of Salt,	2	00	0	per Weig.	6000	00	0		
6000	Hundred of Rozin,	0	08	0	per Hund.	2400	00	0		
Vinegar, Rape, Cyder, Wadd, Cork, Oakam, Soap,										
Turpentine, Capers, Olives, Brignoles, Parchment,										
Window-Glafs, Teafels, Corn-Fans, Basket-Rods,										
Box-Wood, and Cremor Tartar, which may amount										
<i>per Annum</i> at least to										
				4000	00	0				
				<hr/>			111400	00	0	
<hr/>										
Besides all manner of Toys for Women and Children										
				1136150					04	0

Besides all manner of Toys for Women and Children
Fans, Jessamin Gloves, Laces, Point Laces, rich em-
broider'd Garments, and rich embroidered Beds, and
other Vestments, which are of an incredible Value.

By the Account above your Lordships may perceive, that the Linen and Silk Manu-
factures only, Imported from *France*, amount to upwards of Eight Hundred
Thousand Pounds, and the Manufactures of Wool and Silk Exported from *Eng-
land* thither, do not amount to Eighty Five Thousand Pounds. As also all other
Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of *England* Exported into *France*,
do

do not amount to Ninety Thousand Pounds more. Whereas the Wines, Brandies, and other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of *France* Imported into *England*, amount to upwards of Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds; besides an incredible Value of Toys, rich Apparel, Point-Lace, &c. So that it is apparent that the Exports of our Native Commodities and Manufactures to *France*, are less in Value by at least one Million of Pounds Sterling, than the Native Commodities and Manufactures of *France*, which we receive from thence. And if it please your Lordships to reflect thereupon, your Lordships will easily discern the great Prejudice the *English* Nation hath sustained, and the great Advantage the *French* have, and do daily make, by holding this Treaty in suspense; this Nation being upon the Matter excluded Trade thither, while in the mean time the *French* enjoy all and as great Advantages as they can reasonably expect by any Treaty.

Patience Ward,
Thomas Papillon,
James Houlton,
William Bellamy,
Michael Godfrey,

George Toriano,
John Houlton,
John Houghton,
John Mervin,
Peter Paravicine,

John Dubois,
Benj. Godfrey,
Edm. Harrison,
Benj. Delaune.

Our Legislators in 1678 prohibited the *French* Trade as a common Nufance.

My Account of the Exports and Imports to and from *France* in 1685-6, prove what a wretched Condition we should have been reduced to by such a Commerce.

And the Accounts of 1686-7 and 1687-8, will, I doubt not, sing the same Tune.

I shall also present my Readers with the Opinion of *Puffendorf*, *De Wit*, and *Fortry*, upon this Subject : and it would be endless to produce the concurring Testimonies of all the Authors that have wrote against this Commerce.

But at present I shall omit calling up that Cloud of Witneffes, resolving rather to support *Dr. Davenaut's* Assertion, That this Nation had perfectly recover'd their Losses and Shocks in 1680, and that our Wealth grew faster after that Year (or rather from the time of the Prohibition to 1685) than from 1660 to 1680, as aforefaid.

And in the first place, I shall produce a Pamphlet wrote by Sir *Josiah Child*, or at least by his Direction, and approved of by the Court of Committee for the *East-India* Company 1681, wherein, in Fol. 19. they state and answer an Objection as follows.

Object. Some Clothiers complain that the *East-India* Company hinders the Vent of Cloth.

*The East-India Trade
advanc'd
the Woollen
Manufac-
tures.*

Answer. In the Year 1674, or 1675, the Clothiers had the Confidence to tell the Parliament, the Company would spoil the Trade of Cloth, and bring the Price of Wool to nothing;

thing; but in fact, the Company hath since that time much augmented their Trade to *India*; Wool is advanced 50 *per Cent.* and such a Trade there is, and hath been for Woollen Manufactures, as *England* never saw in any former Age, &c.

Hereby it is evident, at first sight, what miserable Complaints were made at home for want of a Market for our Woollen Goods, whilst the *French* Trade was cherish'd, and what a happy Change was occasion'd by the Prohibition: A great Demand for Wool, and a current Consumption for the Woollen Manufactures.

The Clothiers had petitioned against the *East-India* Company as aforesaid; also against the *Levant* Company; and by frequent Applications, humbly implored the Assistance of the Legislature to support their tottering and declining Trade. In short, the Nation was uneasy, Rents fell in most Parts of the Kingdom, and great Complaints were made upon the visible Decay of Trade, and the great want of Money.

On the other hand, *France* had her Engineers at work; and if we may believe the Histories of those Times, she found great Advocates for her Trade, and for a long time corrupted otherwise a brave Nation.

But at last it was generally confess'd and acknowledged, that the *French* Trade had ruin'd our own; and our Legislators came heartily into the Prohibition in 1678, as aforesaid, notwithstanding the Court for some time oppos'd it.

The Parliament against the French Trade in 1678, 1680 the Court was for it.

Murmurs.

Murmurs and Complaints then ceased at once, Rents soon advanced ; and Industry being encourag'd, new Manufactures were daily set up, and there was a full Employment for the Poor.

The Gentleman and the Farmer, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, soon experienc'd the mighty Benefit, and bless'd those *Councils* which had freed them from that *intolerable Burden*, under which for a long time they had groaned and staggered.

But to proceed to some further Proofs of this favourable Alteration in the Nation's Trade, by several *London Price Courants*, which I have now before me, I find,

*Proofs from
the London
Price Courants
against
the French
Trade.*

That *Colchester Bays* were worth about
Michaelmas 1676 but 17 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Ell.
 1677 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 d. per Pc

And advanced after the Prohibition at
Michaelmas 1679 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6
 1680 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6
 1681 24 $\frac{1}{2}$

And I refer to the Books and Accounts of all our Merchants, who were then engag'd in Trade, whether in general the Value of all our Woollen Manufactures did not entcrease in proportion from the Year 1678.

The Price of *Spanish Wool*, which in 1677 and in 1678, was from 20 d. to 21 per lib. wt.

Advanced in 1680 to 26 d. and 28 d. per lib.

Our principal Dying Wares, whose Consumption

The Trade of England in general.

165

sumption depends upon the Demand of our Manufactures for Exportation, rose also immediately upon this Prohibition.

Thus Cochineal, which was worth at *Michaelmas*.

1676 but 15 s.---	d.	a	15 s.	6 d.	per lib. wt.
1677	14	3	14	6	
1678	13	3	13	9	

was advanced, after the same Prohibition, at *Michaelmas*

1679 to 23 s.---	d.	a	24		
1680	23	6	24		
1681	21	---	21	6	
1682	27	---	28		

Indico Lahore from 1676 to 1677 fold for 3 s. to 3 s. 8 d. *per lib.*

At *Michaelmas*

1680	05	07	per lib.		
1681	04		4 a 4	6	
1682	04		9		

Logwood in 1677 and 1678, 13 s. to 14 s. 6 d. *per Ct. wt.*

In 1680 and 1681, 18 s. a 19 s. 6 d. *Ct. wt.*

And Crap Madder from 1676 to 1679, 46 s. a 64 s. *per Ct. wt.*

In 1681, 75 s. a 85 *per Ct. wt.*

So that it is most apparent, a *French Trade* with France is diametrically opposite to the Interest of this Nation, and tends only to subvert the

the very Constitution of our home Trade and Manufactures.

The Prohibition of French Trade repealed by James the Second's Parliament.

But notwithstanding our Trade was thus happily retrieved in 1678. and tho the Advantages we enjoyed by this Prohibition were so very visible, in 1685, a new Parliament, in Complaisance to King *James the Second*, and to gratify his good Ally the *French King*, repealed this Prohibition.

However, such were the Apprehensions and Convictions which that House of Commons entertained of the pernicious Consequences thereof, that about the same time they appointed a Committee to consider of the Means to keep up the Price of Wool, &c.

They plainly saw that their foreign Trade, which had encreased the Value of their Lands, and the Stock of the Nation as aforesaid, when this Prohibition should be repealed, must dwindle to its primitive State; and therefore, as the only Method they could think of, to preserve a poor Trade, *resolved*, That all Persons should wear the Woollen Manufactures six Months in the Year; and to prevent the Consumption of French Silks, High-crown'd Hats were to be again introduced into Fashion, &c.

The French imported four Millions upon us in three Years besides what they run.

But the *French* (ever vigilant to improve the Opportunities we gave them) immediately stock'd us with their Manufactures and Products, and in three Years time imported upon us to the Value of four Millions, besides what they brought in clandestinely, which amounted to an incredible Sum.

Thus stood our Commerce with that Nation,

on, when our late Glorious Deliverer King William rescued our Church, our Laws, Liberties and Trade from Ruin.

And since that happy Period, notwithstanding the unavoidable Pressures and Losses occasioned by our late necessary Wars, our foreign Trade is again prodigiously encreased, as appears by the State thereof in 1699 and 1703. and is still capable of a greater Improvement.

*But renewed
by King
William.*

Foreign Nations may indeed envy us this Prosperity; but without our own Consent we can never be deprived of it, as long as our Situation, our Product and Manufactures enable us to contend with them.

Upon the whole I appeal to all impartial Men living, whether our Traffick with France was formerly advantageous or detrimental to this Kingdom? and whether the late Bill of Commerce would have secured or ruined our present Trade?

And sure I am, upon the Authorities now produced, they must concur and unanimously agree in their Verdict against ever reviving so pernicious a Bill: for, as Dr. Davenant says, *Many may be so servile, as to promote a foreign Interest to the prejudice of their own Country, and may weaken and undermine its Traffick, with design to give it to some other Nation; and when these wicked Spirits are at work, there needs no more than that four or five should privately give the word among their Friends, pretend the Government's Service, be very loud and warm, and Trade it self may presently be rendered a Party Business.*

A Letter, shewing the Loss that will accrue to the Landed Interest by inforcing an Uniformity of Religion, and driving the People out of England.

To the British Merchant.

S I R,

*The Compu-
tation of our
People at 7
Millions,
and that
they benefit
the Nation
7 l. per
Head justifi-
fy'd.*

“ THE Computations you mentioned of
“ seven Millions of People in England,
“ and that every one expends 7 l. per Ann. at
“ a Medium, are Sir William Petty's.

“ Such as consider no farther than our Vil-
“ lages, and that a Husband and his Wife, and
“ three or four Children, who all together earn
“ not above 20 l. per Ann. by their Labour,
“ yet call for no Assistance from the Parish,
“ may perhaps think the Computation of 7 l.
“ per Head too high for the whole People.

“ On the other hand, such as shall take their
“ Estimate only from the Cities where the
“ People are better lodged and fed and clothed
“ than in the Country, will think that Com-
“ putation much too low.

“ But such as shall compare the City and the
“ Country, will readily agree that 7 l. per
“ Head is a just Calculation for the Expence
“ of the whole People from the Prince to the
“ Parish Poor.

“ Your Inference from the aforesaid Com-
“ putations is very right, that the whole an-
“ nual Expence of the *English* Nation is For-
“ ty-nine or Fifty Millions.

“ If

“ If our whole consumption of foreign
“ Goods, as you have asserted, does not ex-
“ ceed the value of Four Millions, (and this
“ may be known from the Entries of import-
“ ed and re-exported Goods) it is certain that
“ at least Forty-five of the Forty-nine Milli-
“ ons must be yearly paid for the Lodging,
“ Product, and Manufactures of this King-
“ dom; and that very near 6*l.* 10 *s.* *per* Head
“ are annually expended upon this account by
“ our whole People at a medium.

“ I wish, Sir, with all my heart you had
“ adjusted or computed how much of this 6*l.*
“ 10 *s.* is annually paid to the Lands, and
“ how much to the Labour of the *English*
“ Nation.

“ For there are Gentlemen of the Landed
“ Interest so regardless of all others, that they
“ could easily consent to the Banishment of
“ many hundred thousands of our People, if
“ it would bring no Detriment to themselves,
“ if their Rents would not be abated by it, if
“ it would prove no Interruption to their
“ Pleasures.

“ The whole Forty-five Millions expended 45 Millions
per an. paid
by the Peo-
ple to Land
and Labour.
“ by all our People, the whole 6*l.* 10 *s.* by
“ every one, then are paid for the Lodging,
“ Product and Manufactures of *England*, as
“ you have said; that is, the whole is paid to
“ the Rents of our Lands, and to the Labour
“ of our People.

“ But how much to each is the Que-
“ stion.

*How much
for Rent.*

“ In the first place, you have valued the
“ Lodging of every one at 10*s. per Ann.* I
“ think you could not well have valued it at
“ less ; yet this for Seven Millions of People
“ will amount to 3,500,000 *l. per Ann.*
“ The next Expence of the People is our
“ Corn, and the Question is, how great a
“ part of the value of our Corn is paid to
“ the Rents.

*How much
for Corn.*

“ I have sometime known, that instead of
“ Rent, every third Sheaf, after the payment
“ of the Parson’s Tythes, has been paid to
“ the Landlord. And ’tis almost a receiv’d
“ Opinion, that the Farmer or Occupier of
“ Corn-Lands ought to make three Rents in
“ a Year to enable himself to pay one. Ac-
“ cording to this proportion, a third part of
“ the value of our Corn is paid to the Land-
“ lord.

*How much
for Meat,
Milk, But-
ter and
Cheese.*

“ But much more than the third part of the
“ value of Meat, Milk, Butter, and Cheese,
“ is paid to the Rents, since Grazing and
“ Dairy-Lands are manag’d with less Charge,
“ and the Cattle feed themselves with little
“ Labour of the People.

*How much
for woollen
Manufac-
tures.*

“ Our Wool is sent to the Clothier, and
“ returned in Manufacture of no more than
“ double the value of the Wool ; according
“ to which proportion half the value of our
“ Woollen Manufactures is paid to the Rents
“ of the Kingdom. The Shepherds, Carri-
“ ers, Dyers, Dressers, Tailors, and other
“ Labourers Wages, ought to be added to the
“ above-mention’d Value ; but all these other
“ Charges

“ Charges are not equal to one half of the
“ whole value of the Woollen Manufacture.
“ So that of the *English* Woollen Manufacture
“ consumed by our own People, a third
“ part of the Price is paid to the Landlord in
“ his Rents.

“ As for all kinds of Fuel, they grow of
“ themselves, the charge of cutting, digging, *How much
for Fuel.*
“ or carriage, is not to be esteemed at two
“ thirds of the value of the whole consump-
“ tion; so that at least one third part of the
“ whole value is paid to the Rents.

“ The Fruits of Trees, whatever part it is
“ of the Subsistence of the People, they grow *And for
Fruit.*
“ with very little Labour, and almost wholly
“ to the Profit of the Land-Owner.

“ Thus by an Enumeration of the several *How much
all of them
pay to Land,
and how
much to La-
bour.*
“ Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, one
“ would be induced to believe that one Third
“ of their whole Value is paid in the Rents of
“ the Lands, and not above two Thirds to
“ the Labour or Manufacture of the People.

“ The rich Man is not able to carry a *The Rich
pay more to
Labour than
to Land.*
“ greater Burden of Cloths upon his Back,
“ nor to consume a greater Quantity of Pro-
“ visions than the Day-Labourer, (he has very
“ seldom Health or Strength to do so much;) *The Rich*
“ so that there is no Reason to believe that he
“ pays any more for the mere Product of the
“ Lands, or to the Rents upon this account.
“ But then both the Diet and Apparel of the
“ rich Man are procured or wrought with so
“ much greater Cost and Labour, that 'tis rea-
“ sonable to think he pays ten or eleven times

*Ten times
more Poor
than Rich.*

*One Fourth
of our Pro-
duct paid
for the
Land, and
three
Fourths to
Labour.*

*The folly of
Landlords in
pulling
down Hou-
ses and Te-
nements.*

“ as much to the Labour of the People as he
“ does to the Product of the Lands.

“ There are in all probability ten times as
“ many Poor as Rich, or ten that are clothed
“ with the cheapest Apparel, and fed with
“ the cheapest Diet, for every one that lives
“ in a better manner. And if this Reckoning
“ is just, and that all together, one with ano-
“ ther, over and above 10 s. *per Head* for
“ Lodging, pay 6 l. *per Ann.* for our Product
“ and Manufactures, it will follow that of
“ the 6 l. *per Ann.* about one fourth Part is
“ paid to the Rents, and three Fourths to the
“ Labour of the People.

“ So that by this Account the Lodging and
“ Consumption of our own People pays about
“ 40 s. *per Ann.* to our Rents at a Medium;
“ or every Individual is to be esteemed as a
“ Tenant of that Value to the Landed Inter-
“ est.

“ I have often thought it a very strange and
“ unaccountable Policy in many Lords, who
“ have pulled down Houses and Tenements
“ in their Manors, that they might not har-
“ bour Enemies to their Game. It look'd to
“ me as if they drove away their Tenants to
“ make room for the Hares and Foxes.

“ Or was it the Policy of these Gentle-
“ men, to drive away their People, that they
“ might be at the Charge of carrying their
“ Corn and Provisions after them? I should
“ have thought it much better to have saved
“ this Charge, and to have sold their Corn
“ and Provisions at their own doors.

“ It

“ It was well however that the People, Nation loses 40 s per Ann. by the Loss of each Subject.
 “ when they were driven out of one Place,
 “ were able to find Reception in another ;
 “ it was well they were not driven out of the
 “ Kingdom, for then the Landed Interest had
 “ lost so many Tenants, so many that paid e-
 “ very one 40 s. *per Annum* to the Rents for
 “ his Lodging and Consumption.

“ Our People die every Day, but this Loss
 “ is still repaired by the succeeding Generati-
 “ on. The Landed Interest is insensible of a-
 “ ny Loss, while as often as one goes off a-
 “ nother succeeds in his room, and pays as
 “ much yearly Rent for his Lodging and Con-
 “ sumption.

“ But should a Million of our People be
 “ swept away at once by any such Judgment
 “ from Heaven as that of Plague, Sword,
 “ or Famine ; should we lose at once a se-
 “ venth Part of our whole People, how would
 “ such a Loss be repaired ? Would the re-
 “ maining six Parts provide us a new Gene-
 “ ration as large as the whole seven to inhabit
 “ our Houses, and consume our Product and
 “ Manufactures ? No certainly, if every
 “ Subject at a Medium pays 40 s *per Annum*
 “ of our Rents by his Lodging and Consump-
 “ tion, with this Million of People we should
 “ lose two Millions of our annual Rents.

“ The Case would be yet worse, if a Mil- The Mis- chief of Per- secution to our Land and Rents.
 “ lion of our People, by being made uneasy
 “ here, should be forced to retire into any
 “ Neighbour Country, and particularly to
 “ *Holland*, which is always open to Refugees.

“ We are not sure of being always at Peace
 “ with our next Neighbour ; and if a War
 “ should break out between us, we should lose
 “ so much of our Strength and Riches, and that
 “ Nation would gain both, and might make
 “ use of both against us. With a Million of
 “ People we must lose two Millions of our
 “ annual Rents ; and if such an Addition
 “ should be made to the Rents of *Holland*,
 “ what a Sum is this to be used against us ?
 “ Since ’tis well known the *Dutch* have often
 “ applied their whole Rents to the Prosecuti-
 “ on of their Wars, and content themselves
 “ to live by their Commerce and Manufac-
 “ tures ; and might therefore make use of
 “ these whole two Millions *per Annum*,
 “ which, with a Million of our Refugees,
 “ would be added to their Rents by Lodging,
 “ and Consumption of the Product of that
 “ Nation.

“ The Zeal of Gentlemen must be very
 “ great for the established Religion, if for
 “ the sake of preserving Uniformity through-
 “ out *England*, they would give up so much
 “ of their annual Rents, and give them up
 “ too to the United Provinces of the *Nether-*
 “ *lands* ; for these, by the Nearness of their
 “ Situation, and the vast Liberties they give
 “ their Subjects, will have almost all the Peo-
 “ ple that shall be forc’d to fly from this King-
 “ dom.

“ In this whole Argument I have purposely
“ confined my self to the Loss of Rents, be-
“ cause Gentlemen are hardly to be convinced
“ by any other Argument : and because, tho
“ with the Loss of People the Kingdom must
“ lose the yearly Value of their Labour, yet
“ this would not be so sensible either to our
“ Gentlemen or our labouring People.

“ Not to the Gentlemen, since they have
“ no other Advantage in keeping the Coun-
“ try full of People, than that of keeping the
“ People here to dwell in their Houses, and
“ to consume the Product of their Lands, by
“ which their whole Rents are paid ; and I
“ believe I have made them sensible, that the
“ Rent of 40 s. *per Ann.* is paid the landed
“ Interest by every Subject that resides in *Eng-*
“ *land* ; and you your self have shewn how
“ very little of this would be paid by every one
“ that should retire into any other Country.
“ But, 2dly,

“ The Loss of the yearly Value of the Peo-
“ ples Labour, with the People that shall re-
“ tire out of *England*, would not be so soon
“ felt by the labouring People that should stay
“ behind ; since the Labourers or Manufac-
“ tures that shall retire, wrought as much for
“ the Backs and Bellies of other People as o-
“ thers did for them, and therefore received
“ as much annual Wages as they paid : so
“ that 'tis not likely that our Loss of any

“ Numbers of People would make any sudden Fall of Wages ; our most sensible Loss would be to the landed Interest.

“ And yet by degrees our very labouring People would come in for their Share of Loss, in the Desertion of our Inhabitants, and the Decay of our Manufactures.

*And to our
Manufac-
tures and
Trades,*

“ Our heterodox Party, or those that differ from the Establish'd Church, are generally those of the lowest Rank, Mechanicks, Artificers, and Manufacturers. And if any numbers of these should be driven out of *England* for their Difference in Religion, they would carry their Manufactures into other Countries, as the *Walloon*s that were obliged heretofore to fly from *Flanders*, introduced their woollen Manufactures into *England*.

*Instances to
prove it.*

“ Now what must be the consequence ?
“ Our Manufactures as they shall increase in other Countries, must decay in *England* ; even many of our People whose Conformity to the Church would allow them to stay here, will be obliged to follow their Manufactures into other Countries for a Livelihood. Thus it was that *Flanders* heretofore lost, and *England* gained the Woollen Manufactures ; not only those of the *Walloon*s came to settle here that were forced out of their own Country upon account of their Religion, but many others also came to
“ follow

The Trade of England in general.

177

“ follow their Manufactures, and to procure
“ a Subsistence for their Families. So that
“ banishing People that differ from the Esta-
“ blish’d Church, may prove a means to ban-
“ nish many others that are very zealous for
“ it. But with every one that shall depart
“ the Kingdom upon any account whatsoever,
“ the Landed Interest is sure to lose Forty Shil-
“ lings *per Ann.* which is the Sum that every
“ one pays for his Lodging and the mere Pro-
“ duct of the Lands.

“ But how comes any such Thought into
“ my Head, that any of our People are to be
“ banished for dissenting from the Establish’d
“ Church ?

“ I answer, The making People uneasy
“ here upon account of their Religion, is
“ forcing them out of the Kingdom. By this
“ means so many *French* Refugees are come
“ among us, and by the same Methods, be-
“ fore the Toleration, such numbers of our
“ People were driven into *Holland*.

“ Our first care is, or ought to be, the
“ saving our own Souls : the next to this is
“ saving those of our Children: and every Man
“ believes that this will be best done by the
“ Religion which he thinks to be the best. And
“ for this reason he will enjoy this Religion at
“ home as long as he is able. And when it
“ shall be denied to him at home, he will re-
“ tire to any Country where it shall be al-

*The Mis-
chiefs of de-
priving Pa-
rents of the
liberty to
breed Chil-
dren in their
own Religi-
on.*

“ lowed, and esteem that as his native Country.

“ I have that Zeal, and I hope ever shall
 “ have for the Church of *England*, that if
 “ the Pretender should come among us with
 “ his *French* Religion, I shall retire into any
 “ Country where I shall not be disturbed for
 “ my Zeal for the Church of *England*.

“ But what if the Pretender would leave
 “ me to my liberty? what if he should only
 “ oblige me to send my Son to a Catholick
 “ Tutor to be instructed? I hope in this case
 “ I should send him into *Holland*, or any o-
 “ ther Country, to prevent his being bred up
 “ in a Religion which I should think so dan-
 “ gerous to myself; a Religion by which I
 “ never could be saved tho’ it were the right,
 “ because I believe it to be the wrong.

“ Why should not I believe that the People
 “ who dissent from the Church of *England*,
 “ have as much Zeal for their Religion as I
 “ can have for mine? and especially when their
 “ Sincerity is not to be suspected upon the ac-
 “ count of any Advantages they can enjoy,
 “ since all the Advantages are with the Estab-
 “ lish’d Religion. Why should I think that
 “ any Man who does not believe as the Church
 “ of *England*, can be saved in a Church which
 “ he does not think a true one? or that every
 “ Dissenter will not take as much care to e-
 “ ducate his Child in his own Religion, as I
 “ will

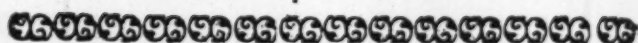
“ will mine in the Church of *England*? or
“ that he will not send his Child, or retire
“ with him, into a foreign Country, as I
“ would with mine, where the Father is not
“ to be controuled in his manner of Educa-
“ tion.

“ For my own part, I believe the Church
“ of *England* would gain nothing by forced
“ or false Converts; but I think the State
“ must lose a great deal by enjoyning Unifor-
“ mity of Religion. I think this the ready
“ way to drive our Manufactures, with our
“ People, into other Countries; and that with
“ every Person that for his Conscience sake
“ shall leave the Kingdom, the Landed Inte-
“ rest will lose 40 *s. per Ann.* and with every
“ 100,000 People, 200,000 *l. per Ann.*

Yours.



Our



*Our Trade with France, and particularly
on the Treaty of Commerce negotiated
with that Nation, and proposed to be
ratify'd by Parliament in 1713.*

*The Loss we
must have
had by rati-
fying the
Treaty of
Commerce
with France.*

I Shall make it appear, that if the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce between *France* and Us had been render'd effectual by a Law, this very thing had been more ruinous to the *British* Nation, than if the City of *London* were to be laid in Ashes. This City has been once burnt to the Ground, but the People were still in being. They were, notwithstanding this Calamity, a constant Mart for the Product and Manufactures of the Country. But if such a Law as I have mention'd had pass'd, *France* would have gone on from that moment to exhaust the Treasures of the Kingdom. We should have presently lost our best Markets both at home and abroad, our Gentlemen must have felt a sudden and universal Decay of their Rents, and our common People must have either starv'd for want of Work, come to the Lands or the Parish for Subsistence, or have retir'd to foreign Parts for Bread.

There are great pains taken to have this Controversy about the *French* Trade and the Bill of Commerce thought a Party-Controversy;
“ sy;

fy: but my Readers shall be convinc'd that this is not Party against Party, Tory against Whig, Protestant against Papist, Churchman against Dissenter; but Nation against Nation, the Trade of *Britain* against the Trade of *France*. The Questions upon this Bill are, Whether *France*, after all her ill Successes in the late War, be suffer'd, during the present Peace, under the colour of a Commerce, to exhaust our Treasure, beggar our Gentlemen, and starve our common People? And whether the Gentlemen of *Britain*, after all their glorious Victories, ought at last to be contented to become *Hewers of Wood* and *Drawers of Water*, to the Nation they have so often beaten? Whosoever sees that these are the Consequences of the Bill of Commerce, and is therefore against the Bill, let his Religion and Politicks be what they will, he is so far an honest Man.

The Controversy about the French Trade not a Party but a National Affair.

I will venture to say, that by such a Law almost all our Trade had been lost. And it shall appear too that *Britain* has never had so flourishing a Trade, as since the Prohibitions of *French* Goods, and by means of those Prohibitions. By these our Commerce has been enlarg'd beyond what it ever was in former Ages, and they have been the cause of importing such Treasures into this Kingdom, as made *England* the most formidable Power in *Europe*.

'Tis more
our advantage to have
an Austrian
than a
French
Prince on
the Spanish
Throne.

If *Spain* had remain'd with the House of *Austria*, she had not been able from her whole Dominions to furnish the *West-Indies* with necessary Manufactures. She would have given little Encouragement to those of *France*, both because of the Opposition *France* had given to her Succession, and because she had been her constant Rival. *France* had therefore been excluded from that Trade; *Great Britain* would have chiefly supplied the *Spanish Indies*, she would have had the greatest Share of the *Spanish Treasures*. It cannot be imagin'd, but a Prince of *France* upon the *Spanish Throne*, will shew the greatest Favour to his Native Country. So that we are to expect very little Gold or Silver from the *Spanish Indies*.

The Detri-
ment of the
Bill of
Commerce to
our Trade
with
Portugal.

Portugal hereafter must stand so much in awe of the Powers of *France* and *Spain*, if united, that *France* must needs be let in for a good Share of that Trade. So that the Mines of *Brazile*, which we almost engross'd before, are not likely now to flow in such Streams into this Kingdom. But if the Treaty of Commerce had been made effectual, and the Duties upon *French Wines* had been brought down by a Law to those of *Portugal*, contrary to a Treaty now subsisting with the latter, *Portugal* would have made Reprisals, by prohibiting our whole Woollen Manufactures. Whatsoever therefore shall be preserv'd of this Trade, we owe to the rejecting of such a Law.

The

The case of *Germany* is not very different. *And with Germany.* We can hardly expect so good a Trade with that Nation when they have Peace with *France*, as we had before; both because many Commodities are brought from *France* since the Restoration of their Commerce with that Kingdom, and because many of their own Manufactures will be cultivated in a time of Peace. But what if the Law that was intended should have pass'd, and the Duty upon *French* Linens should have been reduc'd down to those of *Germany*? Should we then have bought so much Linen from *Germany*, when we could import it cheaper from a nearer Nation? And would *Germany* then have taken such Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures? We might with much more reason have expected, that the *Avocatoriæ* would have been published throughout the Empire, or a total Prohibition of our Woollen Manufactures. Whatsoever therefore we shall save of this Trade, we owe to the rejecting of this Law.

Our Trade never was so good before, as it has been since the Prohibition of *French* Goods; and it is not likely it can ever be so again. But whatsoever of it shall remain, we owe to the not passing of a Law, by which almost all of it would have been lost.

I shall next exhibit our Treaty with *Portugal*, and Arguments to prove the late Commerce with *France* would have been a Violation of it.

Quando-

“ Q Uandoquidē Fœdus, arctaq; Amici-
 “ tia, quæ intercedit inter Serenif-
 “ simam ac Potentissimam Principem, Do-
 “ minam Annam Magnæ Britanniae Regi-
 “ nam, & Serenissimum ac Potentissimum
 “ Petrum Lusitaniæ Regem, postulat ut utri-
 “ usq; Gentis Britanniae & Lusitaniæ Com-
 “ mercia, quam fieri possit, commodissime
 “ promoveantur; & Sacra Regia Majestas
 “ Magnæ Britanniae Sacrae Regiae Majestati
 “ Lusitaniæ significandum curavit per Excel-
 “ lentissimum Dominum Johannem Methuen
 “ Armigerum, Anglici Parlamenti Senato-
 “ rem, & in Lusitania Legatum Extraordi-
 “ narium, pergratum sive fore, si Lanei Pan-
 “ ni, cæteraq; Britannica Lanificia in Lusitani-
 “ am admitterentur, eorum interdictione
 “ sublata. Ut ea de re agi & transigi posset,
 “ Plenipotentias suas & Mandata dederunt,
 “ Sacra scilicet Majestas Magnæ Britanniae,
 “ supra memorato Excellentissimo Domino
 “ Johanni Methuen; Sacra vero Majestas
 “ Lusitaniæ, Excellentissimo Domino Em-
 “ manuelli Tellefio Silvio, Marchioni Algre-
 “ tensi, Comiti Villarmaiorio, in Sodalitio
 “ Christo Equitum, Commendatario Sancti
 “ Johannis de Alegrete, & Trapetorum de
 “ Soure, in Avitiensium vero Collegio Com-
 “ mendatario Sancti Johannis de Moura, &
 “ Sanctæ Mariæ de Albufeira, triumviro
 “ Fisci Moderatori, primæ Admissionis Cu-
 “ biculario, & Status Consiliario Sacrae Re-
 “ giae Majestati Lusitaniæ: qui quidem vi
 “ Plenipotentiarum sibi respective concessa-
 “ rum,

FH
 MVSEVM
 BRITANNICVM

WHereas the League and strict Friendship which is between the most Serene and most Potent Princess *Anne*, Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and most Potent *Peter*, King of *Portugal*, requires that the Commerce of both the *British* and the *Portugal* Nations should be promoted as much as possible; and her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* hath signified to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, by the most Excellent *John Methuen* Esq; Member of the *English* Parliament, and Ambassador Extraordinary in *Portugal*, that it would be *very acceptable to her, if the Woollen Cloths, and the rest of the Woollen Manufactures of Britain, might be admitted into Portugal, the Prohibition of them being taken off:* That this Matter may be treated and transacted, they have given their full Powers and Commands; that is to say, her Sacred Majesty of *Great Britain* to the abovesaid most Excellent *John Methuen*, and his Sacred Majesty of *Portugal*, to the most Excellent Don *Emanuel Telles Silvius*, Marquiss of *Alegrete*, Conde de *Villa Major*, in the Society of the Knights of Christ, Commander of St. *John d' Alegrete*, and of *de Soure*, and also in the College of *Commander of St. John de Moura*, and of *St. Mary de Albuquerque*, one of the three Directors of the Treasury, and of the first Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Counsellor of State to his Sacred Royal *Portuguese* Majesty. Who by virtue of the full Powers to them respectively granted, having maturely and diligently consider'd the matter,

“ rum, re mature diligenterq; deliberata de
 “ illa in sequentes Articulos convenere.

A R T. I.

“ Sacra Regia Majestas Lusitaniæ spondet
 “ suo, suorumque Successorum Nomine, ad-
 “ missum iri per omne tempus in Lusitaniam
 “ Laneos Pannos, cæteraque Britannorum
 “ Lanificia, non aliter quam fieri solebat, an-
 “ tequam per pragmaticas sanctiones interdi-
 “ cerentur: ea tamen sub conditione,

A R T. II.

“ Scilicet, ut Sacra Regia Majestas Mag-
 “ næ Britanniae suo, suorumq; Successorum
 “ nomine, teneatur in omne tempus Vina ex
 “ Lusitanicæ ditionis Vinetis collecta ita in
 “ Britanniam admittere, ut nullo unquam
 “ tempore, sive Pax sive Bellum sit inter
 “ Britanniae & Galliae Regna, quidquam am-
 “ plius pro hujusmodi Vinis Vectigalis aut
 “ Portorii nomine, sive quocunque alio titu-
 “ lo directe vel indirecte exigatur, quam quod
 “ deducta tertia parte vectigalis aut Portorii
 “ a pari quantitate sive Mensura Gallici Vini
 “ exigetur, sive ea Vina per Dolia, sive per
 “ Cados, aut quævis alia vasa apportabuntur
 “ in Magnam Britanniam. Quod si quando
 “ hæc Vectigalium Imminutio prout præfer-
 “ tur facienda, quovis modo attentabitur, ip-
 “ sique derogabitur, jus fasq; erit Sacrae Re-
 “ giae Majestati Lusitaniæ rursus Laneos Pan-
 “ nos, cæteraq; Britannica Lanificia inter-
 “ dicere.

A R T.

matter, have agreed upon the following Articles.

A R T. I.

His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* promises, both in his own Name, and that of his Successors, to admit, for ever hereafter, into *Portugal*, the *Woollen Cloths*, and the rest of the *Woollen Manufactures of the Britains*, as was accusom'd, till they were prohibited by the Laws ; nevertheless upon this Condition,

Our Woollen Manufactures to be admitted into Portugal.

A R T. II.

That is to say, That her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain* shall, in her own Name, and that of her Successors, be obliged for ever hereafter, to admit the Wines of the Growth of *Portugal* into *Britain*; so that at *no time*, whether there shall be Peace or War between the Kingdoms of *Britain* and *France*, any thing more shall be demanded for these Wines by the name of Custom or Duty, or by whatsoever other Title, directly or indirectly, whether they shall be imported into *Great Britain* in Pipes or Hogsheads, or other Casks, than what shall be demanded from the like Quantity or Measure of *French Wine*, deducting or abating a third part of the Custom or Duty. But if at any time this Deduction or Abatement of Customs, which is to be made as aforesaid, shall in any manner be attempted and prejudic'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, again to prohibit the woollen Cloths, and the rest of the *British* woollen Manufactures.

The Conditions.

A R T.

A R T. III.

“ Excellentissimi Domini Plenipotentiarum
“ spondent, atque in se recipiunt alte memo-
“ ratos Dominos suos hunc Tractatum rati-
“ habituros, & intra duorum mensium spa-
“ tium ratihabitationes commutandas.

“ In quorum omnium fidem & testimoni-
“ um, ego Sacræ Regiæ Majestatis Magnæ
“ Britanniae Plenipotentarius hunc Tracta-
“ tum manus meæ Subscriptione & Sigillo
“ Insignium meorum munivi: Excellentissi-
“ mus vero Dominus Plenipotentarius Sacræ
“ Regiæ Majestatis Lusitaniæ, vitandi con-
“ troversiae causa, quæ est de loci prerogativa
“ inter Coronas Britannicam & Lusitanni-
“ cam, aliud ejusdem tenoris Instrumentum
“ subscripsit, cum mutatis tantummodo quæ
“ ejus rei ergo commutanda erant. Dat. O-
“ lyssipone, 27 mensis Decembris, 1703.

(L. S.) Johannes Methuen.

A R T. III.

The most Excellent Lords the Plenipotentiaries promise and take upon themselves, that their abovenamed Masters shall ratify this Treaty, and within the space of two Months the Ratifications shall be exchange'd.

For the Faith and Testimony of all which things, I the Plenipotentiary of her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, have confirm'd this Treaty, by the Subscription of my Hand, and by the Seal of my Coat of Arms. And the most Excellent Lord the Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, for avoiding the Controversy about Precedence between the two Crowns of *Britain* and *Portugal*, hath subscribed another Instrument of the same Tenor, changing only what ought to be changed for that reason. Given at *Lisbon* the 27th of the Month of *December* 1703.

(L.S.) *John Methuen.*

What is obvious in this short Treaty, is That her Majesty made Application to the King of *Portugal*, to have our Woollen Manufactures (that is, not only our Woollen Cloth, but all the rest of our Woollen Manufactures) admitted into *Portugal*, and that the Prohibition of them might be taken off: That the King of *Portugal* promises this shall be done, as was accusom'd before the Prohibition, upon condition that her Majesty should be obliged to

*Remarks on
this Treaty.*

to admit the Wines of *Portugal* into *Britain* for ever, with an abatement of one third part of the Duties at all times payable by those of *France*. That if at any time this abatement of Duties shall be prejudic'd, or in other words, if either by raising the Duties on the Wines of *Portugal*, or lessening those on *France*, the Duties upon the Wines of both Countries shall be brought nearer to an Equality; it shall be lawful for *Portugal* again to forbid not only our Woollen Cloths, but the rest of our Woollen Manufactures. And lastly, that the Plenipotentiaries both of *Britain* and *Portugal* severally sign'd this Treaty, and also undertook that it should be ratify'd by their Principals, and that the Ratifications of it should be exchange'd. All this is plain and obvious in the very words of this Treaty.

We are sure that from the time the Treaty was made, there has been no Prohibition of any of our Woollen Manufactures in *Portugal*, and they have paid nothing more than the old-accustom'd Duties; so that we are not to question its having been duly ratify'd, by which it is become the Act both of her Majesty and the King of *Portugal*.

What then are the Obligations of both Countries? And what may either of them expect, as the Consequences of not keeping this Treaty?

The Obligations on the King of *Portugal* are, That he shall admit our Woollen Manufactures into his Country, as was accustom'd before the Prohibition; that is, not only our Woollen Cloth, but all the rest of our Wool-
len

len Manufactures ; upon our performing the Condition to be perform'd on our part.

If therefore we have perform'd our Condition, and the King of *Portugal*, notwithstanding this, had either prohibited or increas'd the old Duties upon the whole or any part of our Woollen Manufactures since that Treaty ; every such Prohibition, every Increase of the old Duties had in this case been a violation of the Treaty on the part of *Portugal*.

And no doubt we should have exclaim'd against that Prince, in such a case, as perfidious, and one that had no regard to his Promises, or to the Faith and Honour of his Treaties. Perhaps too we should not have stopt here ; we might justly have made Reprisals upon him, by prohibiting the Wines and all other Goods of that Country, if this had been for our Interest ; and if this had not yet been sufficient to repair us, the Laws of Nature and Nations would even justify us to make War upon him, till our Satisfaction had been compleat.

Such are the Obligations of *Portugal*, and such might justly have been our Reprisals, if that Prince had not perform'd his Treaty. Let us now turn the Tables, and see whether there are any, and what are the Obligations to be perform'd on the part of *Britain* ; what shall be said to be a Breach on our part ; and what in justice we ought to expect as the Consequences of such a Breach.

Surely there is some Obligation on *Britain*. For did we make the first Application to the King of *Portugal* for this Treaty ; and would that Prince bind himself, and leave us at perfect liberty ?

berty? From the reason of the thing, one would conclude, that the Obligation must be mutual and reciprocal.

And so we ought to do, from the very words of this Treaty. The King of *Portugal* [*spondet*] promises or engages for himself and his Successors, in the first Article, to admit all our Woollen Manufactures into his Country, as was accustom'd before the Prohibition, upon Condition; upon what Condition? that the Queen of *Great Britain* [*teneatur*] shall be obliged in her own Name, and that of her Successors. The word is *Teneatur*, and every Scrivener is able to inform us, that *teneri* & *firmiter obligari*, are the words that equally oblige, in every Bond, the one as well as the other. So that the King of *Portugal* promises or engages, upon condition that the Queen of *Britain* shall be oblig'd. Her Majesty's Ambassador, pursuant to his full Powers, has sign'd this Treaty, this same has been ratify'd; and shall it be said now that *Britain* is not oblig'd?

What then are the Obligations on the part of *Britain*, by virtue of this Treaty? We are obliged for ever to admit the Wines of *Portugal*, and at all times hereafter to abate one third part of the Duty which shall be payable for *French* Wines.

The next Question is, What shall be said to be a Breach of this Treaty on our part? or when we shall be said not to perform our Obligation? If the King of *Portugal* shall admit all our Woollen Manufactures, as he engages to do by the first Article, and we on the contrary should favour *France* as much as we do *Portugal*,

gal, or by raising the Duties on *Portugal*, or lessening those on *France*, should bring the Duties upon the Wines of both Countries any nearer to an Equality, than that of two third parts and the whole ; this would not be to perform our Obligation ; no, it would be a direct violation of that Treaty.

The Bill of Commerce, if it had pass'd into a Law, had favour'd *France* in every Branch of Trade as much as the Nation the most favour'd; and consequently had reduc'd the Duties upon the Wines of *France* to those upon the Wines of *Portugal*. This had been doing the direct contrary of what we are oblig'd to do by the second Article of the above-recited Treaty with *Portugal*, by which we are obliged to favour the Wines of that Nation more than those of *France*, it had been a direct violation of that Treaty.

The Treaty of Commerce would have been a violation of this Treaty.

What are the Consequences we ought in justice to expect upon the violation of a publick Treaty by a Law ? Certainly, the very same which the King of *Portugal* might expect, if he had been guilty of the same Violation.

But lest we should be ignorant what that Prince may do, or we our selves suffer, the last words of the second Article may serve to inform us : the Sense of which is, That if at any time hereafter we should abate less upon the Wines of *Portugal* than a third part of the Customs we should take from the Wines of *France*, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* again to prohibit the Woollen Cloths and the rest of the *British*

Woollen Manufactures ; not only the Woollen Cloths, but all the Woollen Manufactures of Britain.

The Advantage we have had by this Treaty.

Since our Treaty with *Portugal*, we have exported yearly to that Country prodigious Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures, vastly greater than we ever did before ; vastly greater than we ever did to *France*, as will be made appear in its Place. Many thousands of Families are entirely subsisted by working in the Woollen Manufacture for our Trade to *Portugal*. What Desolation would be made among those People, if our whole Woollen Manufactures should be prohibited in that Country ? And is any thing less to be expected, if we should pass a Law, by which that Treaty will be violated ?

After having dispatch'd my Argument against the *Bill of Commerce with France*, viz. *the Inconsistency of it with our Portugal Treaty* ; I must now say a few Words in answer to the false Glosses that are put upon it, and the Cavils rais'd against it by those that are for the Bill. It is urg'd from this Treaty by those who are for the *French Bill*, " That in the " second Article, after the Proportion between the Customs of *Portuguese Wines* " and the Customs of *French Wines* is settled, follow these Words : *But if this Abatement of Customs*, as is presum'd to be " made, shall be after any manner prejudic'd " or abolish'd, it shall be just and lawful for his " Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* again to " forbid the Woollen Cloths.

" From hence may be noted also, That " this

“ *this part* of the Agreement was not so absolutely and unalterably laid down as an Essential of the Treaty between *England* and *Portugal*, without which the Peace of the two Nations could not subsist; but provision was expressly made in the very Article, that if it should be abolish’d, yet the Peace should remain entire; only the King of *Portugal* would then be at liberty, if he thought fit, to make himself amends upon *England*, by prohibiting the *English* Woollen Cloths.

“ But to prohibit the whole Woollen Manufacture for this, would have been in substance, a general Prohibition of Commerce.”

The Things remarkable in this Allegation, are,

1st, That the Readers are here made to believe, that tho we should prejudice the Abatement to be made on the *Portugal* Wines, yet the King of *Portugal* by this Treaty would have the liberty to prohibit only our Woollen Cloths, but not the rest of our Woollen Manufactures.

Answers to the false Glosses on the Portugal Treaty.

2^{dly}, That it denies the Abatement of Customs upon *Portugal* Wines, to be a thing absolutely ascertain’d, but mentions it only as a thing that is presum’d to be done.

3^{dly}, And lastly, That it affirms that there is express Provision in the second Article of the Treaty, that tho’ the Abatement of Customs upon the *Portugal* Wines should be abolish’d, yet the Peace between the two Nations should

remain entire. I shall consider every one of these in their Order.

I have produc'd a Copy of the Original Treaty entire, with the Translation of it into *English*; but to shew the Errors in the above-recited Passages, I shall not only refer my Readers to the Treaty itself, but I must also beg leave to repeat the last Clause of the second Article, with my own Translation of it, and to compare both with the Translation of it in the above-mention'd Quotation.

T R E A T Y.

“ Quod si quando hæc Vectigalium Immi-
 “ nutio, *prout præfertur facienda*, quovis mo-
 “ do attentabitur, ipsique derogabitur, jus
 “ fasque erit Sacræ Regiæ Majestati Lusitanicæ
 “ rursus Laneos Pannos, *cæteraque Britannicæ*
 “ *Lanificia* interdicere.

My Translation.

But if at any time this Deduction or Abatement of Customs, *which is to be made as is aforesaid*, shall in any manner be attempted and prejudic'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, again to prohibit the *Woollen Cloths*, and the *rest of the British Woollen Manufactures*.

Their Translation.

But if this Abatement of Customs, *as is presum'd to be made*, shall be after any manner prejudic'd or abolish'd, it shall be just and lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* again to forbid the *Woollen Cloths*.

First,

First, it must be observ'd, that this Translation ended with *Woollen Cloths*, and suppressed the *cætera Britannica Lanificia*, the rest of the British *Woollen Manufactures*. And for what Reason was this done?

'Twas acknowledg'd, that to prohibit the whole *Woollen Manufactures*, would have been in Substance a general Prohibition of Commerce: These are their own Words.

They knew, that if the Bill of Commerce should pass, by which the Duties on *French Wines* should be reduc'd to those on *Portugal*, *Portugal* would be at liberty to make herself amends on *England* by this general Prohibition.

They knew that a general Prohibition of our whole *Woollen Manufactures* in *Portugal*, would have a dreadful Sound in the Ears of *Englishmen*, and raise in them an universal abhorrence against a Bill, which if it had pass'd into a Law, had enabled *Portugal* to make herself amends on *England*, by prohibiting the whole *British Woollen Manufactures*.

The Readers therefore were by no means to know all the ill Consequences of this Bill, and that it would give *Portugal* a Liberty to prohibit all our *Woollen Manufactures*.

It must therefore be for this Reason, and can be for no other, that they have suppress'd the *Cætera Britannica Lanificia*, The rest of the British *Woollen Manufactures*, in their Translation of this Clause; that the ignorant Readers might believe, that by the passing of the Bill of Commerce *Portugal* would be at liberty

to prohibit only our *Woollen Cloths*, and not the rest of our Woollen Manufactures.

Nothing certainly can be so wicked, as diminishing from a publick Treaty in this Instance ; except the End for which it was done, *viz.* That the People might be more easily brought over to the Bill, by which the very best Trade we now enjoy, would be taken from us.

Their Intention in the second place, being to insinuate, that the said Abatement of Customs was not absolutely ascertain'd, they translate the Latin, *viz.* *Imminutio Vætigalium prout præfertur facienda*, wrong : for whereas those Words signify, the Abatement of Customs which is to be made as is aforesaid ; they translate them, “ But if this Abatement of “ Customs, *AS IS PRESUM'D* to “ be made, &c.” Which is directly opposite to the plain meaning of the Treaty ; whereby the Duty on *Portugal* Wines is fix'd and settled to be two Thirds only of the Duty on *French* Wines, in the strongest Terms imaginable, and not mention'd as a thing that is *presum'd* may be done at one time or another, or perhaps not at all.

Their last Point being to persuade the Readers, that the Breach of the Treaty of Commerce would have no ill Effect upon the Peace between the two Nations, *they venture to add to the Treaty*, as well as to diminish from it ; and boldly affirm, *That Provision was expressly made in the very Article, that if the said Abatement of Customs should be abolish'd, yet the Peace should*

should remain intire: tho'tis most certain, that there is not the least Syllable in the whole Treaty to that purpose.

I must desire my Readers to observe, of how high a Nature the Evidence is, that they presume to corrupt; 'tis no less than a Sacred Treaty: for Treaties, formerly, were esteem'd Sacred, even by the very Heathens.

Princes have sometimes taken great Liberties with Treaties made by their Predecessors; but this was a Treaty made by her Majesty, very much for the Good of her People, and well receiv'd by several Parliaments.

In order to justify the Bill of Commerce with France, a List was publish'd of re-exported Goods, which was pretended to have been laid before the Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs, without any particular Valuation of each distinct Species of Goods, but said in the whole to amount to 500,000 *l*. I therefore give this List, with my Remarks upon it, and the total Value of each quantity of Goods, by which it will appear how far short it falls of the above Sum.

See the List in the following Pages.

*A LIST of Foreign Goods exported to France
from Michaelmas 1686, to Michaelmas 1687.
as said to be laid before the Parliament by the
Commissioners of the Customs.*

	Quantities.	Value of the Species of Goods on Board.	Value or Sum To- tal of Parcels.
			<i>l. s. d</i>
Bees-Wax	8588 lb	at 4 <i>l.</i> per Ct.	306 10 0
Sealing-Wax	585 lb	3 <i>s.</i> per lb	87 15 0
Cochineal	4767 lb	18 <i>s.</i> per lb	4290 06 0
Gauls	297590 lb	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Ct.	9299 10 0
Indico	35812 lb	5 <i>s.</i> per lb	8953 00 0
Other dying Stuffs	412980 lb	6 <i>d.</i> per lb	10324 13 0

How do they suppose their Readers should know how to compute such an Article as this of *Other dying Stuffs*? Cochineal, Gauls, and Indico he has mentioned already; so these must be Dying Woods, Copperas, Madders, Argol, and other cheap Sorts. However, that he may have no reason to complain, I have computed them at 6 *d.* per lb, tho beyond what they really could be worth at a Medium.

Teeth Ivory	13128 lb	at 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Ct.	1113 11 0
Pepper	162192 lb	1 <i>s.</i> per lb	8109 12 0
Sugar	1,160515 lb	30 <i>s.</i> per Ct.	15542 12 6
Tobacco	496281 lb	3 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb	7237 08 7
Ginger	121520 lb	35 <i>s.</i> per Ct.	2172 00 0
Spices and Grocery	136924 lb	1 <i>s.</i> per lb.	6846 04 0

This can hardly be presum'd to consist of Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, and such Spices as we ourselves are forced to have from *Holland*, from whence the *French* could have them as cheap as we; and therefore it is not probable they would fetch them from thence at second hand. However supposing there might be some Spices, and also some Pimento, Dates, Almonds and Rice; the Value of them one with another can hardly

The Trade with France.

201

hardly come to 12 *d. per lb*, which nevertheless I allow them.

Drugs 36358 lb at 9 *d. per lb* 1363 08 6

This is also too general : But altho there be many more Drugs under 4 *d. per lb* than there are above 6 *d. per lb*, yet to please them I have valued them at 9 *d. per lb*.

Fine Ditto <i>per Oz.</i>	249 oz	at 30 <i>s per oz.</i>	373 10 0
Cotton Wool, Yarn	27450 lb	1 <i>s. 2 d. per lb</i>	1601 01 0
Goats, Camels Hair	43816 lb	3 <i>s. 4 d. per lb</i>	7302 16 0
Hides raw and tann'd <i>per Tale</i>	14694	20 <i>s. per Hide</i>	14694 00 0
Coffee and Tea	9599 lb		

Till they give me the Particulars, I shall compute the one half to be Coffee the other half Tea ; and value the Coffee at 2 *s. per lb*, and the Tea at 15 *s. per lb*. 4079 11 6

Spanish Wool	163052 lb	at 2 <i>s. per lb</i>	16305 04 0
Skins and Furs <i>per</i> Piece	16873 Ps.	5 <i>s. per Pce.</i>	4218 05 0
Callicoes, Muslins	38476 Ps.	20 <i>s. per Pce.</i>	38476 00 0

Which at 10 Yards *per Piece*, as enter'd at the Custom-House, I value at 20 *s.* the 10 Yards, from a Long Cloth or Baft to a Mulmul or Dorea.

Indian wrought Silk	816 lb	at 40 <i>s. per lb</i>	1632 00 0
Raw Silk	1391 lb	20 <i>s. per lb</i>	1391 00 0
Pitch and Tar	43 Lasts	15 <i>l. per Last</i>	645 00 0
Oil	72 Tun	35 <i>l. per Tun</i>	2520 00 0
			<hr/>
			168884 18 1

Besides Tapestry, Hops, Scots-Hose, China and Japan Ware, Sticklack, Indian Pictures, Cabinets, and other East-India Goods in large Quantities ; Canary Wine, Inle, Lat-
K 5 tin-Plates

tin-Plates, hard Soap, wrought Silks with Gold and Silver, Tortoise-shell, and abundance of Particulars, which they value at 20000 *l*. And because it is but reasonable to suppose they are as much out in their Estimation of these at 20000 *l*. as they are in their other Goods, which they lump at above 480000 *l*. whereas they amount only to 168884 *l*. 18 *s*. 1 *d*. and allowing that to be the Proportion of their over-rating these last Goods, I compute this last Article at

7036 17 6

By which it appears they over-rated the re-exported Goods

175921 15 7

324078 04 5

500000 00 0

I am very sensible that many Commodities are rated higher in this List than they should be; but I had rather exceed twenty Shillings than under-rate one Penny, that the World may be satisfy'd I act fairly.

It is affirmed, that this Account of our re-exported Goods to *France* was laid before the Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs. Whether this is true or no, I have not examin'd, I take it upon their word. But does this Account prove that our re-exported Goods to *France* amounted to Half a Million, or to one half of such a Sum?

They have given us nothing more than the several Species of Goods, and the quantity of every Species, without any valuation of Particulars; and from thence have asserted, that they amount to Half a Million. I have given as large a Valuation as was reasonable to every Species of Goods; and if I have not done fairly, I will be corrected by any competent Judge.

Upon

Upon the whole Account it will appear, that the Five hundred thousand Pounds are dwindled into less than Two.

But whether mine or theirs were the truest Valuation, does it prove the thing which they alledged, *viz.* That the Value of our Exports to *France* has exceeded the Value of their Imports hither? I desire they will inform us what is the certain Sum in which our Exports have exceeded our Imports, or that they will give us the Particulars both of Exports and Imports in any one Year between *England* and *France*, with a proper Valuation of those Particulars, that we our selves may be Judges whether we have gain'd upon the Balance.

I have valu'd their List of re-exported Goods as high as I was able with any justice; and by a Valuation of all the Parcels, I have reduc'd the total Sum of 500,000 *l.* to less than 176,000 *l.* But to prevent the Reader being impos'd upon, if they should think fit to make any such Appeal as I have mention'd, I think myself obliged before-hand to justify the Valuation I have made of those Goods. The Reader then ought to be inform'd that Goods are re-exported unmanufactur'd, in the same condition they are brought in, and with re-allowance of Customs, which remain on the Goods bought and vend'd here. To instance in the Article of Tobacco, the Reader perhaps will be startled at so low a Price as Three Pence Half-Penny *per Lib.* But he must be inform'd, that re-exported Tobacco is a much worse sort than what is smok'd in *England*; that it is

The Valuation of foreign Goods exported to France, justify'd.

re-exported Leaf and Stalk as it was imported, without the Charge of cutting, &c. and that the heavy Load of Customs is drawn back upon the Re-exportation. If this shall be consider'd, Three Pence Half-Penny *per Lib.* at a medium will be thought a sufficient Price for Tobacco re-exported. And by the same Rule, my Valuation of all other Merchandizes, in their List of re-exported Goods, will be thought sufficient.

But what do they mean by the List of re-exported Goods to *France* in the Year 1687? Would they insinuate that we should be able to re-export as many Goods hereafter by the Treaty of Commerce, if the 8th and 9th Articles had been made effectual by a Law? Would they have us believe, that that List of re-exported Goods is to be the measure of what we may reasonably hope to re-export hereafter, upon our rendering that Treaty effectual? If that List is to be our measure, then I have shewn them at the foot of the Account, that the total Value of our re-exported Goods to *France* in that Year was not 500,000 *l.* as they assert; no, nor quite 176,000 *l.*

But can we hope hereafter to re-export any thing like this Value? And of which of the Goods in that List shall we be able to re-export the Quantities we did formerly?

To begin with *Spanish Wool*. Shall we be able to send any of that to *France*? Was the *French King* at all this Pains, at all this Cost and Expence, to fix his Grandson upon the *Spanish Throne*? Did he suffer the loss of so many Towns, the defeat of so many Armies upon

upon this account; that at the last his Subjects should have no nearer way of coming at the *Spanish Wool*, than thro' the Kingdom of *Great Britain*? The very Supposition is ridiculous. *Spanish Wool* therefore must be deducted from the Goods which are hereafter to be re-exported to that Kingdom.

The Article of *Cochineal* is govern'd by the same Reason. It is imported first into *Spain* from the *Spanish Indies*, and it must be presum'd that the Subjects of the *French King* will have the favour to buy it as cheap as we from the Dominions of a Grandson of *France*; and perhaps a great deal cheaper directly from the *Spanish Indies*, the Fountain-head of that Commodity. And can it be imagin'd then that *France* will ever send for *Cochineal* to *Great Britain*? This Article must therefore also be deducted from the Goods which we are after to re-export to that Kingdom.

And here I cannot but take notice, That these two Articles of *Spanish Wool* and *Cochineal*, re-exported to *France* in 1687 are sufficient to demonstrate, that the Manufacture of *Spanish Cloth*, and the finest Dye of that Manufacture, are not so new things in that Kingdom as some would have them thought; and they have been every Year since improving. And as long as they shall be able to come at *Spanish Wool* and *Cochineal* at the best hand, nothing can hinder their arriving at the utmost perfection in that Manufacture. They will stand in no need of *Spanish Cloth* from *England*, and must certainly be able to furnish other Markets.

If

If any one should ask me, what Voucher I have for this: I answer, my Voucher is the Treaty of Peace, by which *Spain* and the *Spanish Indies* belong to a Grandson of *France*: And the Consequence is natural, that the Subjects of the latter can never want *Spanish Wool* and *Cochineal* from the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

It cannot be deny'd that the *French* have a very great Trade to *Turkey*; and we have seen a Letter from *Galata*, shewing, That a *French* Man of War imported 170 Bales of Cloth to that place lately, besides other Goods: which is a demonstration that their Trade there is very great; especially if the value of their Cloth be consider'd, which is almost all of the finer sorts. And certainly if they shall want neither *Spanish Wool* nor *Cochineal* at the best hand, they must needs improve in that Trade. And can it be imagin'd then they can want any Goods of the Growth of *Turkey* from us? They will be able to import all the Goods of that Country directly from thence to *Marseilles*; and will they chuse then to import them round about by the way of *Great Britain*? *Gauls*, *Cotton Wool* and *Yarn*, *Goats* and *Camels Hair*, *Coffee* and *Raw Silk*, the *French* can import directly from *Turkey*, and cheaper than by the way of *England*; and therefore every one of these Articles in the List of re-exported Goods, must be deducted from our future Re-exportations.

Again, we are sure the *French* Plantations in *Martineco*, *St Domingo*, &c. in the *West-Indies*, have been much improv'd since the
Year

Year 1687, and are sufficient to supply them with such things as they wanted before from ours. Can it be imagin'd then, that any of these Goods are likely to be exported hence to *France*, which they are now able to supply from their own Plantations? Particularly, they have Sugar as cheap from *Martineco* as we from any of our Plantations, and Indico so much better and cheaper than any that is imported from *Jamaica*, that we have not the least hopes of exporting either of those Commodities to that Kingdom. Therefore the Articles of Indico and Sugar must hereafter be deducted from the Re-exportations we shall make to *France*. All which shall be further demonstrated, when I come to speak of the several Branches of our Trade.

Let us then deduct the several Articles above mention'd, and their Values from the List of re-exported Goods, viz.

*Deductions
to be made
from the said
List.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Spanish</i> Wool valu'd at —	16,305	04	00
Cochineal — — —	4,290	06	00
Gauls — — —	9,299	10	00
Cotton Wool and Yarn	1,601	01	00
Goats and Camels Hair	7,302	16	00
Coffee — — —	479	19	00
Raw-Silk — — —	1,391	00	00
Sugar — — —	15,542	12	06
Indico — — —	8,953	00	00
	<hr/>		
	65,165	08	06

The Total Value of re-exported Goods in 1687, as by our former, amounted to the Sum of — — —

175,921 15 07
From

From which if we deduct
for the Reasons above-men-
tion'd —————

65,165 08 06

The total Value of our
future Re-exportations will
not exceed —————

110,756 07 01

So that the Year 1687, can be no Rule for what shall be done hereafter. We should not be able to export hereafter any of the above-mention'd things, which are in the List of re-exported Goods, and are valued by me at above 65,000 *l.* tho by the Treaty of Commerce all Prohibitions were to be taken off.

Tho' there were no Inhibitions upon any of the above-mention'd Goods in *France*, yet we could not send any of them thither; since, for the Reasons I have given, the *French* will import them cheaper from other Countries.

But tho' we could make the greatest Profit by re-exporting foreign Goods to *France*, yet we should send thither but a very small part of these in the above-mention'd List, by reason of the severe Prohibitions upon those Goods, notwithstanding any thing in the late Treaty of Commerce.

For I shall shew, that there are such Prohibitions upon our re-exported Goods, that the List which they valu'd at 500,000 *l.* and I have brought down to less than 176,000 *l.* will be reduc'd to almost nothing.

To give an Instance of this: By an Edict made in *March* 1669, a Duty of 20 *l.* per Cent. was impos'd on Goods imported from the *Levant*, which had been landed in any foreign

reign Country. By an Arrest of Council in *France*, dated in *August* 1685, the strict Execution of that Edict is enjoin'd. And these Edicts will be still in force notwithstanding the late Treaty.

I know it was said otherwise, but I shall fairly quote the Objections, and answer them. They produce two Clauses of the 9th Article of the late Treaty, with their own Observations on them, as follow.

" 1. The Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff of 1664, and shall not exceed." How this could be perform'd, if the *French* should demand 20 *per Cent.* for *Turkey* Goods brought from *England*, is not easily comprehended; that 20 *per Cent.* being laid on, as the *Turkey* Company's Paper says, in the Year 1669, and enforc'd in the Year 1685.

2. The 9th Article adds; " And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, Decrees, made in *France* since the said Tariff of 1664, contrary thereunto, in respect of the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repeal'd." How then these People can say the Duty of 20 *per Cent.* and the Prohibition of *Levant* Goods being carried into *France* from *England* continues, is very hard to be understood.

To answer this, they object, That it is not said Goods and Merchandizes of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, but Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*: Which implies, say they, the
Manu-

Manufactures of *Great Britain* only. But the Absurdity here is so gross, that it is strange the Wisdom of the *Turkey Company* should fall into it. For, (1.) If it had been meant of the Manufactures of *Great Britain* only, it would have been said, *the Growth and Produce, not the Goods and Merchandizes*. By Growth and Produce indeed, the Manufactures had been understood; but by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be understood the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in. But, (2.) It is out of question, that if the taking off the Prohibitions, &c. of the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, was meant only of the Manufactures, then was the whole *Levant Trade* prohibited still; which the Gentlemen do not pretend to.

In the Bill of Commerce is to be seen the following Clause, viz. “ Provided always,
 “ and it is hereby declared by the Authority
 “ aforesaid, That that part of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation above-recited, whereby it is agreed,
 “ that all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees, made in *France* since
 “ the Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary
 “ thereunto, in respect to the Goods and
 “ Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repealed; is, and shall be intended to extend,
 “ not only to the Goods of the Growth,
 “ Production, and Manufacture of *Great Britain*, but also to all Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain*
 “ did or might import into, or export from
 “ *France*, at any time since the making of
 “ the

“ the said Tariff of the 18th of September
“ 1664.”

The Inferences they would make from these Passages, are :

1. From these words, “ The Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff of 1664. and shall not exceed.” That all Duties exceeding those of the Tariff of 1664. and laid on since that Tariff, whether upon the Growth or Manufacture of *Great Britain*, or of any other Country exported from *Great Britain*, are repeal’d ; and consequently that the 20 per Cent. cannot be demanded for *Turkey Goods*, since that Duty exceeds those of the Tariff of 1664, and was laid on by an Edict of 1669, since that Tariff.

2. From these words, “ And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be repeal’d ;” their Inference is, That all Prohibitions and Edicts, contrary to that Tariff, are to be repeal’d, as well those made concerning the *Growth* and *Manufactures* of foreign Countries exported from *Great Britain*, as those concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*. And their Reason for it is, that if only the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain* were intended to be repeal’d, and not those concerning foreign Goods exported from
Great

Great Britain, the words would have been, the Growth and Produce, not the Goods and Merchandizes: since by Growth and Produce the Manufactures had been understood; but by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be understood the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in. And this, say they, must needs be the Construction of Goods and Merchandizes, since otherwise the whole *Levant Trade* would be still prohibited, which is not pretended by the *Turkey* Merchants.

The third thing is the Clause cited from the Bill of Commerce (which by the way was an Amendment, and not brought in with the Bill:) I believe they would have us infer from hence, that all Edicts and Prohibitions, as well in respect to foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, as to the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, are to be repeal'd in *France*, because our Legislators would have this to be the Intention of the Treaty.

Now they and I shall not agree in any one of these Inferences.

I must confess, the first words they cited from the ninth Article, viz. "The Duties payable in *France* by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods imported and exported, shall be paid according to the Tenor of the Tariff of 1664. and shall not exceed;" would be sufficient of themselves to repeal all the Duties that have been impos'd since that Tariff. It had been well if the Article had ended here; if nothing had followed, to limit and restrain the general Sense of these Words,
and

and to shew that by Goods imported and exported, is meant only the Goods which are the Growth or Manufactures of *Great Britain*.

But the general Sense of that Clause is restrained by the Words which follow in the same Article, cited also by them, *viz.* "And all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarati-
"ons, or Decrees, made in *France* since the
"said Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary
"thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Mer-
"chandizes of *Great Britain*, shall be re-
"peal'd." By which it is manifest, that the Prohibitions and Edicts which are to be repeal'd, are those which concern the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, and not such Prohibitions or Edicts as have been made concerning Goods, which are not esteem'd the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*: and therefore if the *Levant* Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are not esteem'd the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, the Edicts concerning those Goods are not repealed by the last-mention'd Clause of the 9th Article.

They affirm, that by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be understood not only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, but the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *Great Britain* trade in. By the same Rule, by *French* Goods and Merchandizes must be meant not only the Growth and Produce of *France*, but the Goods and Merchandizes which the Subjects of *France* trade in. But 'tis certain, the Legislators of *England* in the 4 & 5 of *W. & M. cap. 5.* were of another

ther opinion : In that Act a Duty is laid in these words, *viz.* “ Upon *French Goods* “ and Merchandizes (except Wine, Brandy, “ Salt, and Vinegar) which shall be imported within the said time, 25 *l.* for every “ 100 *l.* value thereof, more than the same “ are charg’d with in the Book of Rates, &c.” ’Tis plain here, that by *French Goods* and Merchandizes are meant only the Growth and Produce of *France*, and not foreign Goods which the Subjects of *France* trade in. And for the same reason, by the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, must be meant only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, and not the foreign Goods exported by the *British* Subjects.

’Tis plain the House of Commons the Session of 1713. had the same Sense of this matter, else there had been no need of the above-mentioned Clause in the Bill of Commerce, to extend the Sense of Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* to all Goods and Merchandizes exported from *Great Britain*.

If by Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* are meant only the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, then by the last mention’d Clauses of the ninth Article are repeal’d only the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Growth and Produce of *Great Britain*, not those concerning the Growth and Produce of other Countries exported from *Great Britain*; and consequently no Prohibition or Edict concerning *Levant Goods*, *East-India Goods*, or any other foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are repeal’d by that Clause: the Duties

ties and Prohibitions upon foreign Goods, remain still in their full force, notwithstanding those general words in the ninth Article, cited above.

But lest there should be any doubt of this, 'tis very remarkable, that all Prohibitions and high Duties in *France* upon foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, are confirm'd by the fifth Article ; the last words of which are, " The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom shall remain in full force, and shall be duly put in execution, whether they relate to Commerce or Navigation, or to any other Right ; those Cases only being excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determin'd by these present Articles." Whence it follows, that all Laws and Statutes concerning which it is not otherwise determin'd, all Prohibitions and Edicts which are not repeal'd, are confirmed by this Treaty ; and consequently the Edict imposing 20 *per Cent.* upon *Levant* Goods, tho made since 1664. and all other Impositions upon foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, which are not repeal'd by any of the above-mentioned Words, are to remain in their full force, notwithstanding our late Treaty of Commerce.

The Treaty demands from us the Repeal of all our Prohibitions since 1664. upon all Goods coming from *France* ; and why should it not grant us in return a Repeal of all their Prohibitions since 1664, upon all Goods and Merchandizes of whatsoever Country going from *Great Britain* ? Why should the Prohibitions here be taken off from all Goods coming from

from *France*? And why should *France* repeal only her Prohibitions of the Goods of *Great Britain*, and not of all other Countries exported from *Great Britain*? The Distinction is very strange: We are to suffer all sorts of Goods, of all Countries whatsoever, to be imported upon us from *France*; *France* will suffer such Goods only to be imported hence, as are of our own Growth and Manufacture.

The Treaty at first was better projected on our part, it ran thus: " All Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* since the said Tariff of the Year 1664, and contrary thereunto, shall be annul'd and set aside." *France* did not like it thus general, and therefore restrained it to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*. The addition of these words has made it less general: therefore the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain* must mean the Growth and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, and not of any other Country exported from *Great Britain*.

This is the natural Construction of the words; and the *French King* is able to make as much of a Construction, as any Prince in *Christendom*; but here he had both the LETTER and the SPIRIT on his side.

Indeed the Bill of Commerce endeavour'd to cure this by an Amendment, viz. the Clause above-recited, declaring that the Repeal of Prohibitions in *France* shall extend as well to foreign Goods exported from *Great Britain*, as to those of our own Growth and Manufacture. This is just as if we could repeal any Laws in *France* as easily as any of our own. But can

we

we oblige *France* to repeal any thing? Did she ever consent to this Amendment? No doubt we should have heard of it if she had.

Upon the whole matter, 'tis manifest that the Clause above-recited from the Bill of Commerce, shews the Sense of our Legislators, what should have been done, rather than their approbation of what has been done. If every thing had been well done on the part of *France*, there had been no need of any Amendment.

To conclude: The Bill of Commerce does not prove that it ever was the Intent of the Treaty that we should export any foreign Goods to *France*.

The Clause in the Treaty for repealing the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, do not enable us to export thither any foreign Goods and Merchandizes; the Prohibitions and Edicts concerning these are still in being, and in full force, and are even confirm'd by this Treaty.

And therefore tho the Duties upon our own Manufactures are reduc'd by this Treaty to the Tariff of 1664, and are not to exceed; yet the Edicts concerning foreign Goods exported hence are still in force, and the Duties by these Edicts may and do exceed those of that Tariff.

But further, all the Laws and Statutes, whether of *France* or *Great Britain*, concerning which it is not otherwise determin'd by the Treaty of Commerce, are to remain in their full force by the fifth Article of that Treaty; or in other words, every Law or Statute concerning which the Treaty has not provided that it should be alter'd or repeal'd, is confirm'd.

The Prohibitions and Edicts of his most Christian Majesty, are the Laws and Statutes of his Kingdom.

By the ninth Article of the Treaty, the Prohibitions and Edicts of the *French King* made since the Tariff of 1664, and contrary to that Tariff, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, are to be repeal'd. But neither that Article, nor any other, has provided for the Repeal of any Prohibition or Edict made either before or since that Tariff, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of other Countries exported from *Great Britain*. So that all these last-mentioned Edicts and Prohibitions are to remain in their full force, notwithstanding any thing in that Treaty.

Suppose then there is, an Edict in *France* prohibiting the Importation and Use of *East-India* Manufactures in that Kingdom, are we permitted to carry any thither? Certainly no; for they are not the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, and there is no Provision in the Treaty for the Repeal of such a Prohibition.

Let those who promise themselves Mountains of Gold from *France*, by Exportation of *East-India* Manufactures, peruse the following Arret or Edict of his most Christian Majesty.

An Arret of the King's Council of State, prohibiting the wearing of Gowns and Garments made of stained Cloth, Silks, and India Stuffs, or trading in them, upon the Penalties therein mention'd. Extracted from the Registers of the Council of State.

“ THE King being inform'd, that in
 “ prejudice to the Arrets and Re-
 “ gulations heretofore made, to prohibit the
 “ using in the Kingdom the Stuffs and Cloth
 “ of the *Indies*, of *China*, and of the *Levant*,
 “ there are daily such great quantities of them
 “ introduc'd, that the Manufactures conside-
 “ rably suffer thereby; and his Majesty desir-
 “ ing entirely to put an end to an Evil so pre-
 “ judicial to his Subjects, having heard the
 “ Report of the *Sieur Desmarets*, Counsellor
 “ in ordinary of the Royal Council, Comp-
 “ troller-General of the Finances, His Ma-
 “ jesty in Council hath ordain'd, and doth or-
 “ dain, That the preceding Arrets and Regu-
 “ lations shall be executed according to their
 “ Form and Tenour; and conformably to
 “ them, has very expressly prohibited and for-
 “ bid all Traders, Merchants, and other Per-
 “ sons of what quality or condition soever, to
 “ trade, sell, offer to sale, to hawk, vend, or
 “ buy, either by Wholesale or Retail, either
 “ by themselves or by any other Persons, any
 “ *Indian*, *China*, or *Levant* Stuffs, as well as
 “ those made wholly of Silk, or mix'd with
 “ Gold and Silver, and Bark of Trees (*Herba*)
 “ Wool, Thread or Cotton, and in general
 “ all

*All Indian,
 China, and
 Levant
 Stuffs pro-
 hibited.*

“ all other sorts of Stuffs of the Growth and
 “ Manufacture of the said Countries, new or
 “ old, upon Forfeiture of the same, and three
 “ thousand Livres Penalty for every Offence,
 “ to be levied by Seizure of the Persons, and
 “ without delay. His Majesty further wills
 “ and ordains, that the said Merchants and
 “ Traders, who shall have offended against
 “ the said Prohibitions, shall remain incapable
 “ of trading for ever, and that their Names
 “ shall be register’d on Tables, which shall be
 “ hung up in the Court within the Consulary
 “ Jurisdiction of the Place, or the nearest to
 “ it, and in the Offices of their respective
 “ Companies and Commonalties; and that
 “ their Servants, Apprentices, and others,
 “ who shall have been concern’d in the Of-
 “ fence, shall be and remain incapable of be-
 “ ing admitted to any Freedoms.

II.

Exception.

“ His Majesty also forbids, upon the like
 “ Penalties, the said Traders, Merchants, and
 “ all other Persons, to trade or traffick in, to
 “ sell or buy directly or indirectly, by Whole-
 “ sale or Retail, any Muslins, Cotton Cloth
 “ of the *Indies*, *China*, or the *Levant*, new or
 “ old, either white or painted, without or
 “ within the Kingdom; Except notwith-
 “ standing, white Cotton Cloth and Muslins,
 “ which shall be taken as Prize at Sea; the
 “ Sale and Use of which his Majesty permits
 “ in his Kingdom during the present War,
 “ according to the Arret of His
 “ Majesty ordains, That the Proprietors of
 “ the said white Cotton Cloth and Muslins,
 “ who

“ who shall be willing to sell them in the
 “ Kingdom, shall be obliged, before they can
 “ take them out of the Warehouse, or other
 “ places in which they are deposited, to de-
 “ clare it to the Intendants and Commissaries
 “ in the respective Provinces, or their Depu-
 “ ties, to the end that the said Cotton Cloth
 “ and Muslins be mark’d on both ends of
 “ each piece, by the particular Marks to be
 “ appointed by the said respective Intendants
 “ and Commissaries ; of which Stampings,
 “ Information shall be taken by the respective
 “ Intendants, and Commissaries sent by the
 “ Comptroller-General of the Finances. His
 “ Majesty’s Will and Intentions are, That
 “ the Merchants and Traders, and other Per-
 “ sons in whose Possession any pieces of white
 “ Cotton Cloth and Muslins shall be found
 “ not mark’d with the said Marks, be con-
 “ demn’d to the Penalties mention’d in this
 “ present Arret.

III.

“ His Majesty likewise forbids the *East-Indi-*
 “ *dia* Company, and all other Companies, to
 “ import into the Kingdom, under any pre-
 “ tence whatsoever, even in order to re-ex-
 “ port again into Foreign Countries, to sell
 “ or vend there, any of the Stuffs and Cloth
 “ above-mention’d, upon Forfeiture of the
 “ same, and three thousand Livres penalty.

*None to be
 brought for
 Re-Exporta-
 tion.*

IV.

“ His Majesty also very expressly forbids the
 “ Farmers, Directors, Receivers, Officers,
 “ Comptrollers, Searchers, Brigadiers, Guards,
 “ and others employ’d in his Farms, to suffer

*None to be
 enter d.*

“ any of the said Cloth and Stuffs to pass thro
 “ their Offices of Entries, upon pain of the
 “ like Penalty of three thousand Livres, and
 “ the Penalties mention’d in his Declaration
 “ of the 20th of *September 1701*, against such
 “ as shall suffer any Merchandizes to enter
 “ into his Kingdom contrary to his Prohibiti-
 “ ons.

V.

*None to be
 made into
 Garments.*

“ His Majesty forbids further all Persons,
 “ of what Sex, Quality, or Condition soever,
 “ from the Day of the Publication of the pre-
 “ sent Arret, to wear, use, or cause to be
 “ made any Suit, Garments, or Houshold
 “ Furniture, of the said Stuffs and Cloth, or to
 “ have any of them in their Houses in the
 “ Piece not made up, upon Forfeiture there-
 “ of, and a thousand Livres penalty. His
 “ Majesty wills and ordains, That the Hus-
 “ bands and Fathers of Families shall be pecu-
 “ liarly answerable for the Penalties to which
 “ their Wives, and Children in their Power,
 “ shall be condemn’d.

VI.

*No Work-
 men or Shop-
 keepers to
 have or sell
 any.*

“ Moreover, his Majesty forbids all Pawn-
 “ brokers, Taylors for Men or Women, Up-
 “ holsterers, Embroiderers, and other Work-
 “ men, to use at home or in private Houses,
 “ or to keep in their Warehouses, Shops, or
 “ Chambers, any of the said Stuffs, and
 “ Cloths, or any Suit, Garments, or Furni-
 “ ture made thereof, new or old, upon For-
 “ feiture of the same, and three thousand Liv-
 “ res penalty, perpetual Interdiction to the
 “ said Workmen of all Arts and Trades, and
 “ Incapacity

“ Incapacity to their Servants, Journeymen,
“ and Apprentices, and others who shall be
“ concern’d in the said Frauds, to pretend to
“ any Freedoms. Furthermore, his Majesty
“ ordains, That the Names of the said Pawn-
“ brokers, Taylors, and other Workmen,
“ guilty of any of the said Offences, shall be
“ register’d on a Table to be set up in the
“ Offices of their Commonalties.

VII.

“ His Majesty likewise very expressly for-
“ bids all his Subjects to paint, print, or cause
“ to be painted or printed, upon any white
“ Cloth, of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, or Stuffs
“ made with Cotton, Thred, Silk, or Flo-
“ retta, and generally all other sorts of Stuffs
“ and Cloth, new or old, altho the same were
“ of the Growth and Manufacture of the
“ Kingdom ; and to all Engravers and other
“ Workmen, to make any Moulds or Instru-
“ ments serving for the said Printings. His
“ Majesty wills and ordains, That the said
“ Moulds and Instruments shall be broke and
“ burnt, the said Cloth and Stuffs confiscated ;
“ and that the said Makers, Engravers, and
“ other Workmen, who shall have assisted in
“ making the said Moulds, Instruments, Paint-
“ ing and Impressions, shall suffer personal
“ Imprisonment, and the like Penalty of three
“ thousand Livres, and remain incapable of
“ following any Trade, Art or Profession for
“ ever.

*No Stuffs or
Linen to be
printed or
printed like
them.*

VIII.

“ His Majesty wills and intends, that the
“ Prohibitions contain’d in the foregoing Ar-
“ ticles,

*Privileged
Places not to
be exempted
from Search.*

“ ticles, shall be put in execution, even in
“ privileg’d Places. And to put a stop to the
“ Abuses which have been, and are actually
“ committed in the privileg’d Places of the
“ City, Suburbs, and Liberties of *Paris*, such
“ as the Rules of the Temple, of *St. John*
“ *de Lateran*, of the Abby of *St. Germain*,
“ and other Places ; his Majesty permits the
“ Lieutenant-General of the Police of the
“ said City of *Paris*, to make Search, or
“ cause Search to be made, by such Persons as
“ he shall appoint for that purpose ; and gives
“ him Power to judge of the Offences there-
“ in committed, in such a manner, and in
“ the same Form, as those that shall be
“ committed in the other Parts of the said
“ City.

IX.

*None to be
exported to
the French
Colonies.*

“ Likewise his Majesty forbids all Mer-
“ chants, Traders, and other Persons, of
“ what Quality and Condition soever, to
“ export to any of the *French Colonies*, any
“ of the said Cloth and Stuffs, and the Inha-
“ bitants of the said Colonies to traffick in
“ them, or to use any of them in their Cloth-
“ ing and Furniture, in the like manner,
“ and upon the same Penalties, as are before
“ mention’d for the Inhabitants of the King-
“ dom.

X.

*Incourage-
ment to In-
formers.*

“ His Majesty, desiring to excite those
“ who shall know of any Offences commit-
“ ted against this present Arret, to give In-
“ formation thereof, ordains, that two Thirds
“ of the Fines shall belong to the Informers ;
“ that

“ that one Moiety only of the Stuffs and Cloth
 “ seiz’d and condemn’d shall be burnt, and
 “ the other Moiety shall be sold by the Au-
 “ thority of the Lieutenant-General of the
 “ Police at *Paris*, and by the Intendants and
 “ Commissaries in the respective Provinces,
 “ on condition to be exported to foreign Coun-
 “ tries, and the Moneys arising by such Sales
 “ to be paid to the Informers ; to which end
 “ the said Stuffs and Cloth shall be secur’d in
 “ the Places at *Paris*, to be appointed by the
 “ Lieutenant-General of the Police, and in
 “ the Provinces by the Intendants and Com-
 “ missaries respectively.

XI.

“ And the Proprietors shall be oblig’d to
 “ enter into Engagements to take Certificates
 “ from the Officers of the last Custom-house,
 “ who shall be by them nam’d, to justify the
 “ Exportation of the said Cloth and Stuffs out
 “ of the Kingdom ; as also to bring a Certi-
 “ ficate from the Consul of the *French* Nation
 “ to prove that the same have been unloaded in
 “ foreign Countries ; and to produce both the
 “ said Certificates at the Office of the Place
 “ where the said Sale was made, within three
 “ Months at furthest from the Day the said
 “ Goods shall be taken out of the Warehouse,
 “ upon a penalty, which shall not be less than
 “ double the Value of the said Sale.

*Proprietors
 to bring Cer-
 tificates of
 their export-
 ing what
 they had.*

XII.

“ His Majesty ordains, That the Lieute-
 “ nant-General of the Police at *Paris*, and
 “ the Intendants and Commissaries of the re-
 “ spective Provinces, shall take Cognizance of

*Magistrates
 to execute
 this Edict.*

“ the Contraventions to this present Arret,
 “ and Circumstances of the same, granting
 “ them to that purpose full Power, Jurisdic-
 “ tion and Cognizance, which his Majesty
 “ interdicts to all other Judges: and his Ma-
 “ jesty wills, that what shall be by them or-
 “ dain’d, be executed, notwithstanding any
 “ Opposition or Appeal whatsoever; which,
 “ if any shall intervene, his Majesty reserves
 “ to himself the Cognizance thereof.

XIII.

“ His Majesty ordains, that in case of Con-
 “ travention, Informations be brought within
 “ the City and Liberties of *Paris*, by the
 “ Lieutenant-General of the Police, and in
 “ the respective Provinces by the Intendants
 “ and Commissaries, or their Deputies; and
 “ that upon such Information, such Judg-
 “ ment shall be pass’d by the Commissaries
 “ as shall be meet.

XIV.

“ And if the Offenders do not appear up-
 “ on such Decrees, they shall be definitively
 “ condemned to the Penalties inflicted by the
 “ present Arret, without other Formality or
 “ Process whatsoever.

XV.

“ But in case of Appearance, the said
 “ Lieutenant of the Police, Intendants and
 “ Commissaries respectively, after having
 “ heard the Offenders, shall condemn them
 “ to the abovesaid Penalties, or change the
 “ Informations into Inquests, and permit the
 “ Parties, if thereunto required, to make
 “ proof of the contrary: that upon the Re-
 “ port

“ port of the Inquest, Justice be done in such
“ manner as it ought to be.

XVI.

“ His Majesty however does not intend by
“ this present Arret, to derogate from the
“ Arrets of the 10th of *July*, 1703, and the
“ 16th of *January*, 1706, for the City, Port
“ and Territories of *Marseilles* only.

XVII.

“ His Majesty wills and requires, that this
“ be published and affix'd twice a Year, by
“ virtue of the Orders of the Lieutenant-Ge-
“ neral of the Police at *Paris*, and the Inten-
“ dants and Commissaries of the respective Pro-
“ vinces of his Kingdom, Countries, Lands
“ and Territories under his Obedience, whom
“ his Majesty enjoins to see the execution of
“ the said Arret, and to cause frequent Search
“ to be made in the Shops and Warehouses of
“ the Traders, Merchants and others, even
“ of those who live in privileg'd Places. Done
“ in the King's Council of State, held at
“ *Marly*, the 27th of *August*, 1709.

Examin'd.

Sign'd R A N C H I N.

“ *L E W I S*, by the Grace of God, King
“ of *France* and *Navarre*, Dauphin of
“ *Viennois*, Earl of *Valentinois* and *Diois*, For-
“ *qualquer*, and Lands adjacent : To our Be-
“ loved and Trusty Counsellor in our Coun-
“ cils, and in our Council of State, the Sieur
“ *D'Argenson* Lieutenant-General of our Po-
“ lice of our good City of *Paris* ; and to our
“ Beloved and Trusty Counsellors in our
“ Councils

“ Councils, Masters of the Requests in ordi-
 “ nary of our Palace, the Intendants and
 “ Commissaries respectively, for the executi-
 “ on of our Orders in the Provinces and Ge-
 “ neralities of our Kingdom, Greeting. We
 “ charge and enjoin you, and every one of
 “ you, to see to the execution of the Arret,
 “ the Extract of which is hereunto annex’d,
 “ under the Counter Seal of our Chancery,
 “ this Day given in our Council, for the
 “ Causes therein contain’d; commanding our
 “ first Usher or Serjeant, thereunto required,
 “ to signify the said Arret to the Persons there-
 “ in nam’d, and others to whom it shall ap-
 “ pertain, that none be ignorant of it. And
 “ furthermore, for the due execution of the
 “ said Arret, to make all the Commands,
 “ Summons and Prohibitions therein men-
 “ tion’d, upon the Penalties therein contain-
 “ ed, and all other needful Acts and Deeds,
 “ without any other Permission, notwithstanding
 “ *Elameur de Huro, Chartre Normande,*
 “ and Letters to the contrary. We will that
 “ the said Arret be read, publish’d and affix-
 “ ed twice a Year in all Places where need
 “ shall be; and that to the Copies thereof,
 “ and of these Presents, examin’d by one of
 “ our Beloved and Trusty Counsellors. Secre-
 “ taries, regard be had as to the Originals.
 “ *For such is our Pleasure.* Given at *Marly*
 “ the 27th Day of *August* 1709, and of our
 “ Reign the 67th. By the King, *Dauphin,*
 “ Earl of *Provence,* in his Council.

Sign’d, RANCHIN, and Seal’d.

“ It

“ It is enjoined to *Mark Antoine Pasquier*,
“ sworn Cryer in Ordinary of the City, Pro-
“ vostship and Viscounty of *Paris*, to read,
“ publish, and cause to be affix’d, by Sound
“ of Trumpet and publick Outcry, the pre-
“ sent Arret in all publick Places of the City
“ and Suburbs of *Paris*, to the end that none
“ may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done and
“ given by Messire *Mark Rene de Voyer de*
“ *Paulmy*, Knight, Marquis d’*Argenson*,
“ Counsellor of State in Ordinary to the King
“ in his Councils, Lieutenant-General of the
“ Police of the City, Provostship and Vis-
“ county of *Paris*, deputed Commissary by
“ the King in this Behalf, the 8th Day of
“ *March 1713.*

Sign’d, DE VOYER D’ARGENSON.

*The above Ordinance hath been read and pub-
lish’d with loud and audible Voice, by Sound of
Trumpet and publick Outcry, in all the usual ac-
custom’d Places, by me Mark Antoine Pasquier,
sworn Cryer in Ordinary to the King, in the Ci-
ty, Provostship and Viscounty of Paris, dwelling
in the Street Du Milieu del’Hotel des Ursins;
attended by Lewis Ambezar, Nicholas Ambe-
zar, and Claude Craponne, sworn Trumpeters,
the 11th Day of March, 1713, to the end that
none may pretend Ignorance thereof; and affix’d
the said Day in the said Places.*

Sign’d,

PASQUIER.

Behold

Remarks on
the Edict.

Behold here the Edict of his most Christian Majesty ! Was ever any thing so severe ? What ! no *East-India* Manufactures to be bought or sold in his Kingdom or Colonies, or even to be imported, tho' in order to be re-exported ? The Penalties too, and Incapacities are extraordinary, both upon the *Buyers* and the *Sellers*, upon the *Taylors*, *Embroiderers*, and other People that shall be found working up those Manufactures ; even the poor Journeymen and Apprentices, who only obey the Commands of their Masters, are incapacitated for ever. Yet, as if this Punishment were not sufficient, their Names are to be register'd in Tables, and affix'd in the Courts of Justice, and their Infamy must be recorded.

What great Care too has his Majesty taken, that his Edict shall be observ'd ! that it shall be publish'd and affix'd twice every Year ! The Publication whence this very Translation was taken, was made about the Time of the signing of our late Treaty.

And what Search is to be made every where after Offenders, even privileg'd Places not exempted ! How prodigious is the Reward which is given to the Informers ? We have all the Reason in the World to believe, that the very Names of *East-India* Manufactures will be forgotten in that Kingdom.

*Tis never
like to be re-
pealed in our
favour.

Are any of our People now so fond as to believe, that such an Edict as this shall ever be repeal'd in favour of *Great Britain* ? Will his most Christian Majesty grant us the Liberty of importing those Manufactures, which he has refus'd to his own Subjects ? And to what end

end should they be imported, when they are never to be us'd either in his Kingdom or Colonies?

We now see the Reason why the Clause for repealing his Arrets and Prohibitions was restrained to those only which concern *the Goods and Merchandizes of Great Britain*; it is because his most Christian Majesty resolves, that the *Manufactures of the East-Indies, China, or the Levant*, shall not be imported at all into any part of his Dominions.

My Argument tends to this: If *East-India* Manufactures are to be struck out of the List of re-exported Goods; if we shall carry none of them into *France*, the Valuation of that List at 500,000 *l.* which they would have us believe to be the Measure of what we shall re-export by this Treaty, and which I have reduc'd to very little more than a fifth part of that Sum; will, by striking off *East-India* Manufactures, be brought down to a very Trifle.

It is insisted on, *That the Trade between England and France not only MAY BE, but always HAS BEEN, a beneficial Trade to this Nation.*

They laid it down as a Fundamental, and they explain their meaning thus:

“ That notwithstanding the several Tariffs
“ and additional Customs and Prohibitions laid
“ on our Goods by the *French*, it has always
“ been carry'd on to the Gain and Advantage
“ of *England*.

“ That take a Medium of any three Years
“ for above forty Years past, and calculate
“ the Exports and Imports to and from *France*;
“ and

“ and it shall appear the Ballance of Trade
 “ was always on the *English* Side, to the Loss
 “ and Disadvantage of the *French*.”

Now would not any Man have believ'd, from this confident Assertion, that they were very sure of the Ground upon which they stood? Would any Man believe that the several Tariffs or Prohibitions of *France* had hinder'd our Exports to that Kingdom? Or that the Imports of any one Year had exceeded our Exports? Or if in any one Year they could be said to exceed, would not every Man naturally conclude, that upon a Calculation of that and any two other Years, the Ballancé was on the *English* side? Or that *France* was to pay us more for our Exports, than we were to pay in *France* for the Goods and Merchandizes of that Country? Would not every one of their Readers have expected to see a particular Account both of Exports and Imports, with a Valuation of all the Parcels; and at the foot of the Account a Ballance in Money to be received from *France*, for the Overplus of Goods exported thither? But nothing like this was ever produced, nor indeed could be, as appears by the Preamble of the Act for prohibiting the *French* Trade in the 30th Year of King *Charles* the Second, in these Words: “ Forasmuch
 “ as it hath been by long Experience found
 “ that the importing of *French* Wines, Brandy, Linen, Silks, Salt, and Paper, and other Commodities of the Growth, Product,
 “ or Manufactures of the Territories and Dominions of the *French* King, hath much exhausted the Treasure of this Nation, lessening

*Preamble to
 the Act of
 Charles II.
 against the
 French
 Trade.*

“ and

“ ed the Value of the native Commodities
“ and Manufacture thereof, and caus'd great
“ Detriment to this Kingdom in general: Be
“ it enacted, &c.

The Advocates for the *French* Trade gave indeed an Account of Goods exported from *England* into *France* for the Year 1687. without any Valuation of the Particulars; so that they might swell the total Value, at the foot of the Account, to as great a Sum as they thought fit. Few of their Readers had sufficient Skill to contradict them: But let the Sum Total be either 1000 *l.* or 500,000 *l.* what is this to the purpose, if they have given us no Account at all of our Imports from that Country? How shall we be able to judge whether we were Gainers or Losers by that Trade? Or to which of the two Countries a Ballance was to be paid in Money? Is it possible for any Man to know whether our Imports or Exports have exceeded, by an Account only of those Goods which have been exported from this Kingdom?

Suppose any private Gentleman, who is not very exact in keeping his own Accounts (which very often happens to be the Case) should require his Steward to inform him, whether his Income or Expences have exceeded: And the Steward should tell him, that his clear Rents, besides Taxes and Reprises, amounted to 5000 *l.* *per Ann.* would he be satisfy'd with such an Answer? Would he think it any more than half an Answer to his Question? Could he be informed by this of the State of his Expences? Or whether his Income or Expences had exceeded?

ceeded ? Would he not immediately conclude, that such a Fellow as this had a mind to be dipping into his Estate, and to take advantage of his Negligence ?

I therefore will give such Accounts my self as shall demonstrate, beyond all possibility of Contradiction,

That the Trade between England and France, before our high Duties and Prohibitions upon French Goods, has been always detrimental to this Nation.

And I challenge any Man to produce an Account of any one Year before that time, by which the Fact shall appear otherwise.

In the next place I will have regard to these Writers Maxim, “ That Cheapness and Dearness of any Commodity, not absolutely necessary to Life, increases or decreases the Consumption of it :” And yet if the Duties upon *French* Goods here, shall be no more than by the eighth and ninth Articles of the late Treaty of Commerce, and the Duties and Prohibitions upon our Goods in *France* are to continue according to the Terms of that Treaty, I shall make it very probable,

That we shall export a great deal *less*, and import a great deal *more* than we ever did before ; and that consequently the *French* Trade must be more detrimental than ever to this Nation.

And since they propos’d a Rule for trying the Value of the *French* Trade, viz. the Exports and Imports between both Countries, I will be contented to join Issue with them, and try this Trade by their own Rule.

And

And tho' I believe a worse Year cannot be produc'd for my purpose than that of 1685. when the above-mention Prohibition of King *Charles* the Second was repeal'd by King *James* the Second; I shall present my Readers with the very Account of all the Exports and Imports of that Year, which was laid before the House of Commons in 1713, with a Valuation of all the Particulars. It will be easily seen, at the foot of that Account, how much was gain'd or lost by that Trade.

This will deserve the Consideration of every *Englishman*, who has any Love for his native Country. From hence every one will be able to make a true Judgment, not only how much Money was gain'd or lost to *England* by that Trade, but also what Consequences it must have produc'd to the Lands and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

But before I give the Account of Exports and Imports between *France* and *England*, I must answer some Objections. “ Suppose, *say they*, we sold 400,000 *l.* a Year to *France* in *English* Manufactures, and took back from *France* 800,000 *l.* value in the Produce and Manufacture of that Kingdom, yet may we be gainers by this Trade.” *The Reasons they give for it are,*

*Objections in
behalf of the
French Bill
of Commerce.*

1. “ That the making and vending of 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures, is the Employ and Subsistence of a prodigious Multitude of Poor; whereas the Import of the Foreign Goods being a superfluous Expence, goes out of the Hands of but a few.

2. “ That it were better to abate 100,000 *l.*

“ 000 *l.* a Year in the Publick Balance, than
 “ not export 400,000 *l.* a Year in Manu-
 “ factures.” But how is it they would prove
 that we may export 400,000 *l.* in Manu-
 factures, and import double that Value, and
 yet be gainers by that Trade? They say,

1. That we gain either 5 *per Cent.* or 10
per Cent. or 15 *per Cent.* upon the Sale of our
 Goods in *France*, over and above the 400,
 000 *l.* paid for the Goods in *England*.

2. In the next place they suppose, that the
 Freight of such a Value of Goods exported
 cannot be less than 50,000 *l.* which must be
 also paid by *France* to this Nation. But be-
 cause the Gain they suppose may be made up-
 on the Sale, and the Freight to be paid for our
 Shipping, are not sufficient, with the 400,
 000 *l.* of Exports, to balance the Imports of
 the Value of 800,000 *l.* this third Reason for
 their Assertion is certainly the most mysteri-
 ous that ever was: and that I may not wrong
 them, I give it in their very Words.

3. “ If you allow, say they, 10 *per Cent.*
 “ gain’d by what we send to *France*, then
 “ this 50,000 *l.* paid on the Freight of our
 “ Ships, is equal to 500,000 *l.* exported in
 “ Goods: If 10 *per Cent.* is too much, and
 “ you think we gain but 5 *per Cent.* then it
 “ is equal to a Million exported:” And so
 the Account gains either way. And they say
farther,

4. “ That they have heard the *French*
 “ Trade employs a thousand Sail of our Ships,
 “ which they do not think improbable; how-
 “ ever,

“ ever, they suppose that half the Number
“ have been employ’d in that Trade.”

Answers.

Now against this extraordinary Way of Reasoning, I must insist upon it, that the Account of Exports and Imports of Goods between both Nations, is a certain and infallible Way of trying whether the *French Trade* has been advantageous to this Kingdom.

I believe they are very right, that the making and vending 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures is the *Employ and Subsistence of a prodigious Multitude of Poor*. I have not known any where in the Country, that a Husband, his Wife, and three or four Children, have ask’d any Relief from the Parish, if the whole Labour of such a Family could procure 20 *l. per ann.* So that 4 *l. per Head* is the common annual Subsistence of working People in the Country, and consequently the making and vending such a quantity of Manufactures, to the Value of 400,000 *l.* is the *Employ and Subsistence* of a hundred thousand People.

And yet this Employment and Subsistence of so many Poor may be purchas’d a great deal too dear, if double the Numbers shall by this means be depriv’d of their Employment and Subsistence.

For what can these People mean, when they say, that *the Import of Foreign Goods being a superfluous Expence, goes out of the Hands of but a few* ? I suppose they mean, the Money that is carry’d out to purchase these Superfluities. It is very true, the Money goes out of the Hands of but very few ; but the Superfluities introduced for it, cannot chuse but deprive
Mul-

titudes here of their Employment and Subsistence.

I would ask them (the Nature of the *French Trade* consider'd, and that it consists in Manufactures) what Goods they think can be purchas'd for this Money, that shall not interfere with any of our own Manufactures? That shall not hinder our own People from making the like or the very same? It will follow then, that we cannot introduce the Value of 800,000 *l.* in Foreign Manufactures, without putting as many of our own to a Stand, and depriving as many People of their Employments as can be subsisted for so great a Sum. If they say we buy Wines, we pay other Nations for them with our Manufactures; so that 'tis the same thing as if they were of our making.

It is true, we have the Employment of as many People, as can be subsisted, by making and vending the Value of 400,000 *l.* in Manufactures for the *French Trade*, according to this Supposition, as a Recompence for giving up the Employment and Subsistence of as many as can be maintain'd by twice as great a Value. But what kind of Equivalent is this? To subsist a hundred thousand, we shall starve double the Number.

I have that Charity for the poor People, that I would, as they say, *abate 100,000 l. in the Publick Balance, rather than not export 400,000 l. a Year in Manufactures.* But how shall this be done? How is it possible for us by Trade to abate this or any other Part of the Publick Balance, without starving greater
Numbers

Numbers than shall be employ'd in exporting those Manufactures? I deny that any such thing is possible.

But they put a Case, That we may export 400,000 *l.* and import 800,000 *l.* (they must mean both in Manufactures) and yet be Gainers by the Trade.

They think it very certain, that we shall gain either 5, or 10, or 15 *per Cent.* upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*. But where is that Merchant that depends upon 10 *per Cent.* in an Average upon the Sale of Goods to *Leghorn*? And then can such Profit be expected from so near a Country as *France*? or from a Voyage that can be performed in a third Part of the time?

But let the Advance upon the Sale of our Goods in *France* be as much beyond the 400,000 *l.* (either 5, or 10, or 15 *per Cent.*) as they please to make it, will not the Sale of *French* Goods here be at least as much *per Cent.* beyond their suppos'd Value of 800,000 *l.*? It is notorious, that all the *French* Silks and most of their Linens were sold here by Commission (I have heard this from the very Gentlemen who were their Factors) so that the Property was never out of the *French* Merchant, till after the Sale of them in *England*: and by consequence whatsoever was advanced upon the *French* Goods here, beyond the Value of them clear on board in *France*, was still adding to the Balance which was due to that Kingdom, in their own way of accounting: And if our Imports were as great again as our Exports, the Advance to *France* upon

upon 800,000 *l.* was as much again as the Advance to *England* upon 400,000 *l.* They had better take the Account both of Exports and Imports clear on board from both Countries, than pretend to any Advance upon the Sale of our Goods in *France*. The Balance against *England* would be so much the greater, by a greater Advance upon their Goods than ours.

*The Charge
of Freight
consider'd.*

Another thing they imagine is, that 50,000 *l.* more ought to be added to our Goods upon account of Freight; and shall nothing be added to the *French* Goods upon the same Account? Had we nothing to pay to *France* for the Freight of their Ships? However, to gratify these Men, I will suppose for once, that the whole Trade between *England* and *France* was carried on in *English* Bottoms: Yet, why 50,000 *l.* Increase upon our 400,000 *l.* for Freight? The Freight for Goods imported from the Plantations, *Turky*, and the *East-Indies*, is already reckon'd in the Value of them at the time of their Re-Exportation; so that all former Freight is part of that Value which makes up the 400,000 *l.* and can therefore add no Increase beyond that Sum. The Freight therefore can be nothing else than the Payment of the Carriage from *England* into *France*; and can the Carriage of 400,000 *l.* value in Goods, such as we usually sent to *France*, amount to 50,000 *l.*?

What can be the Freight to *France*? And what quantity of Tonnage must be necessary for the Carriage of such a Value of our Goods? So many of our Ships have heretofore gone
with

with empty Holds for the Back-carriage of Wines and other heavy Goods, that 20 *s.* per Ton will be thought very great Freight for so short a Voyage as to any Part of *France* in the Ocean. And certainly 150,000 *l.* value of *East-India* and *Turky* Goods will lie in 200 Tons of Shipping, and 800 Tons of Shipping must needs be sufficient for 200,000 *l.* value of our Woollen Manufactures. A Million of Pounds weight of Sugar or Tobacco are not above 500 Tons, and 5000 Tons of Shipping are sufficient for about 40,000 *l.* value in Corn. Then of what Goods would these Men have the 400,000 *l.* to consist, to make the Freight or Carriage to *France* amount to 50,000 *l.* or to any more than 6500 *l.*? Can it be imagin'd, that 6500 Tons of Shipping are not sufficient for the Carriage of all the above-mention'd 400,000 *l.* in Goods?

And will not this Sum be abundantly recompensed by the Advance to *France* upon the Sale of 800,000 *l.* value of Goods in *England*, when there can be an Advance to the latter only upon the Sale of half that Value? I am obliged to them for this Argument.

But if 40,000 *l.* could be gain'd to us over and above the Value of 400,000 *l.* upon the Sale of these Goods in *France*; and if also 50,000 *l.* were to be paid to us for Freight; would this make the Account even? Would there not be still against us 310,000 *l.* upon the Balance?

To make good this Difference, they have recourse to the most extraordinary Argument

*Whether
Freight be
all clear
Profit.*

I ever read. They suppose, that what is gained by Freight is all Profit, and that 10, or perhaps 5 *per Cent.* is the Profit we receive for Goods sold to *France*: “ If you allow, *say* “ they, 10 *per Cent.* gain’d by what we send “ to *France*, then this 50,000 *l.* paid on the “ Freight of our Ships is equal to 500,000 *l.* “ exported in Goods: If 10 *per Cent.* is too “ much, and you think we gain but 5 *per* “ *Cent.* then it is equal to a Million.”

What they mean seems to be this, That Freight is all Profit; and that 5 or 10 *per Cent.* being gain’d to the Nation by exporting Manufactures, this Freight is equal to the Gain upon 500,000 *l.* or a Million.

Now I ask them, Will this 50,000 *l.* (whether given us, or, as they wittily expresses it, *paid for Freight, all neat Money without any Equivalent*) prevent our losing 310,000 *l.* upon the Balance? The having it with or without an Equivalent, makes nothing to their Purpose. If 50,000 *l.* should be paid to *England* either *gratis* or for Freight, will it make the Poor amends for depriving them of Employment and Subsistence of more than six times as great a Value?

But how comes Money paid for Freight to be all clear Profit? Does the Builder or the Owner grow so much richer than the Merchant or the Manufacturer? Is not Shipping as much a Manufacture as Woollen, Silk, Linen, &c. And should not all be equally promoted, in proportion to the Employment they give the People? And the more Manufactures shall be made in *England*,
will

will there not be so much more Encouragement for our Shipping? And if the Introduction of 800,000 *l.* value in *French* Manufactures, should so interfere with our own, that we should make ourselves the Value of 400,000 *l.* less than we did before; should we not have less Employment for our Shipping? I conclude therefore, that these Advocates for the *French* Trade understand nothing of the Subjects upon which they are employ'd to write.

They would suggest, that the *French* Trade has employ'd 1000 Sail of Shipping, or at least the one half: 500 or 1000 Sail: Bless us! what a Trade is this?

*Number of
Ships em-
ploy'd in
the French
Trade.*

They, for a good Reason I know, would not willingly have it thought that we ever imported so much as 16000 Tuns of Wine and Brandy; and I should be glad they would shew, that we ever imported in any one Year above 10,000 Tuns of all other Goods. Then 6500 Tuns, at four Voyages in a Year, will be sufficient both to carry our Exports to *France*, and perform all the Back-carriage. 6500 Tuns at 80 Tuns to a Ship, make about 80 Ships in the whole; but then they are such as hardly deserve the name of Ships. Is this their 500 or 1000 Sail of Shipping?

Upon the whole matter, I think, an exact Account of Exports and Imports is the only infallible way to shew whether we have gain'd or lost by our Trade with *France*. It is undeniable, that the *French* advance more upon the Sale of 800,000 *l.* value in Goods sold here, than we can upon the Sale of half that

value of our Goods in *France*; that we gain very little by the Freight of Goods thither; and that notwithstanding our Gain in this way, the Ballance against us is still the same, or greater. And since neither our Advance upon the Sale of Goods in *France*, nor the Freight we are to receive from thence, is capable of making any Alteration in this Ballance; I must conclude, that the Advantages or Disadvantages of that Trade must be try'd by an Account of Exports and Imports between both Kingdoms.

I must next consider the several Cautions prescrib'd to me by these People, and also instruct my Readers how they ought to judge of the *French* Trade by the help of such an Account.

As confident as they were at their first setting out, of proving the Trade advantageous to us by the Exports and Imports between both Countries, they seem to have laid aside all thoughts of that Argument, and to be afraid of nothing so much as of the Accounts which were laid before the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs, and which I have promis'd to publish, with a Valuation of the Particulars.

They ply me therefore with several Cautions concerning the first Account which is to come abroad, the Substance of all of them is as follows:

‘ That it may be such an Account, as the
‘ Commissioners of the Customs will own to
‘ be true.

‘ That it may take in not only the Exports
‘ of

“ of *London*, but of all the Out-Ports; and
“ not only of *English* Goods, but of all fo-
“ reign Goods re-exported.

“ That to the Valuation of all these Goods,
“ at the time of their Exportation, 10 *per*
“ *Cent.* may be added for the Profit of their
“ Sale in *France*.

“ That to this may be added the Freight
“ for exporting those Goods from hence to
“ *France*; and not only this, but also the
“ Freight for the Importation of such of them
“ as were foreign, and not of our own Growth
“ and Manufacture.”

Thus much concerning our Exports: then
for the Imports from that Kingdom, I am de-
sired,

“ That the Quantities of them may by no
“ means exceed those of the Custom-house Ac-
“ counts, neither for *London* nor the Out-
“ Ports.

“ That the Valuation of them may not ex-
“ ceed the Rates given in *France*, and such
“ as are to be seen in the Books of the Cu-
“ stom-house.

“ That the Employment of our own Ship-
“ ping in bringing home these Goods may be
“ justly estimated; which tho’ paid by our
“ selves, *they say*, is infinitely our Advantage.

“ And lastly, That a reasonable Allow-
“ ance may be made for the Medium of Corn
“ exported, when a dear Year happens;
“ which they think is one in seven, or at least
“ one in ten.”

I am for making all reasonable Allowances
to these Writers: I shall therefore grant them

every thing they desire, or give them a Reason why I refuse it.

And first, as I have promis'd to begin with the Account of Exports and Imports from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686. I shall give the Readers that very Account of both, which was laid before the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs, and which they must therefore *own to be a true one*. They themselves upon the sight of it, shall be convinc'd that I have not diminish'd the Exports of any kind of Goods, or increas'd the Quantities of any Goods imported, either for the Port of *London*, or any of the Out-Ports of this Kingdom.

And for the Valuation of all these Goods at that time, I believe I shall be thought, in the Opinion of every skilful Merchant, not to undervalue our own Exports: Let my Adversaries give a truer Valuation if they can.

*Whether 10
per Cent. be
a reasonable
Profit be-
tween
France and
England.*

But why is it that they will not be contented with the Value of our Goods clear on board? Why must 10 *per Cent.* be advanc'd upon the Value here, by the Sale of them in *France*? There will be the same Justice in advancing 10 *per Cent.* beyond the Value of *French* Goods clear on board, upon the Sale of them in *England*. This will very much aggravate the Account, to the disadvantage of the *French* Trade. However, if they will insist upon it, it shall be done.

They will object here, that we bought the *French* Goods clear on board in *France*, brought them home in our own Shipping, and could therefore have no Price to pay to *France* for these

these Goods beyond their first Value : That, on the other hand, we sold no Goods to *France* clear on board in *England*, nor before their Arrival in that Kingdom ; so that the Risque of the Sea was to be paid for by *France* to this Nation, as well as the Value of the Goods in *England*.

Both these Facts I must deny : vast Quantities of *French* Goods were sold in *England* by Commission, so that the Property of these Goods was never out of the *French* Merchants before the Sale of them in this Kingdom, as observ'd already ; and therefore we were oblig'd to pay to *France* not only the Value of the Goods in that Country, but the Adventure of them into *England*. This is known to have been the Case of all their wrought Silks, and great part of their Linens ; they were sold in *England* by Commission, and the *French* Nation was paid not only for the Value of them there, but for the Adventure of them hither. On the other hand, I must deny that all the *English* Goods were sold in *France* by Commission, and they will never be able to prove it. But be this as it will, a much greater Value of *French* Goods was sold in *England* by Commission, than of *English* Goods in *France* ; so that if any thing is to be advanc'd upon the Sale beyond the Value clear on board, for the Adventure of the Sea, as much in proportion ought to be advanc'd beyond the Value of the Goods of the one Nation as well as the other. And if this Rule ought in justice to be observ'd, these Men must be very well contented with the Value of our Goods clear on board in *Eng-*
land,

land, without any Allowance to be made for the Risque or Adventure of the Sea.

But why 10 *per Cent.* Profit upon the Sale of either *English* or *French* Goods? Are the Countries at so great a distance? Is the Voyage so very dangerous? Is not the Risque of the Sea to be recompens'd with less Profit? What Merchant is there in *England*, who would not think 2 or 3 *per Cent.* sufficient Profit for a Voyage from one of these Countries to the other? However, if they will demand 10 *per Cent.* Profit in the one Case, in justice I ought to insist upon it in the other.

*Whether
Freight
should be
added to the
Value of the
Goods.*

I come, in the next place, to the Freight, which they desire may be also added to the Value of the *English* Goods exported into *France*. For my own part I think nothing more reasonable, than that *France* should pay the Carriage of all Goods which she consumes; and if the Carriage must be perform'd in *English* Bottoms, the Money must be paid to *England*. If this has been the Case formerly, we have little reason to imagine it will be so hereafter; they are so much of late improved in Shipping, that they will certainly be Carriers for themselves, if that shall be accounted any thing.

But indeed with respect to the Goods exported to that Country, it ought to be accounted very little. Every Master here was ready, as is very well known, to take on board in *England* the Goods of every *English* Merchant gratis, for the sake of Freight for the Back-carriage; which seldom exceeded 20 *s.* *per* Tun, from every Part of *France* in the Ocean. Yet to allow them 5 or 10 *s.* *per* Tun for the Freight

Freight of all our Exports into *France*, it will amount to a very inconsiderable Sum, and such as hardly deserves the mention. But I will be sure not to forget their Caution at the foot of our Exports to that Kingdom.

The last Demand in behalf of our exported Goods, is, that the Freight for the Importation of such of them as were foreign, shall be added to the value of them at the time of their Exportation. In the Valuation of our Goods clear on board outwards, the Freight for the Importation of such as were brought hither from our Plantations, *Turkey* or the *East-Indies*, is always reckon'd as part of their Value at their Exportation. That which they want is, that the Freight for them into *England* should be reckon'd twice over. I commend them for this Conceit, and I persuade my self they will never lose any thing for want of asking.

As for the Quantity and Valuation of all the Goods imported, they will find by the Account it self, that I do not exceed the Quantities return'd to the last Parliament by the Commissioners of the Customs; and as to their Values, I shall take the best Advice I am able: and I will allow them, or any other Person in the World, to correct every one of my Mistakes; and as I shall have occasion to produce other Accounts hereafter, I will allow every reasonable Correction.

They proceed in the next place, to the vast Article of Shipping imploy'd for the Importation of Goods from *France*, which tho paid

by our selves, they think the Value of this Advantage ought to be estimated at the foot of the Account, and reckon'd as part of our Profit by the *French* Trade. And a great many comparative and superlative Words are made use of, to harangue their Readers into a Belief of this Advantage.

For my own part, I shall not dispute at present, whether the Nation is a Gainer by employing her own Ships in the *French* Trade, and paying nothing to *France* for the Importation of Goods from that Country. I shall take it for granted, if they please, that the thing is Fact, and that the Employment of our own Shipping, even to import Goods for ourselves, is our Advantage.

Yet what shall be accounted the Extent of this Advantage? It can certainly be no greater than the Freight we are to pay for the Goods we import into this Kingdom.

What Shipping is sufficient for Export and Import from France in the Ocean.

And what is the Value of all this Freight? 30000 Tuns of Shipping are certainly sufficient in one single Voyage to carry all the Goods that ever were exported to *France*, or imported thence in any one Year. If they think this not sufficient, I desire they will inform their Readers what Goods were ever imported from that Kingdom, that requir'd a greater Quantity of Shipping. The Freight, as I have said before, cannot exceed 20 s. *per* Tun, to and from any Part of *France* on the Ocean;

Value of it per ann.

so that the whole Value of this Advantage cannot exceed 30,000 l. *per annum*.

But

But are we able to import such Quantities of Wines, and other Goods, from *France*, without lessening in proportion the Importation of the like Goods from *Portugal*, *Italy*, and other Countries? And are not our own Ships also employ'd in these Trades as well as that of *France*? And what is the Freight to *Italy*, *Portugal*, &c? 4 *l.* per Tun out and home at a Medium; and consequently for 30,000 Tons, 120,000 *l.* per ann. So that for the employing our own Shipping in the *French* Trade, to the Value of 30,000 *l.* per ann. we are to lay by our Shipping in the *Portugal* and *Italian* Trades, of the Value of 120,000 *l.* per ann. Certainly they will no more insist upon the great Advantage of employing our own Shipping in the Importation of Goods from *France*: instead of increasing the Employment of our Shipping, they must needs be sensible that it tends to the Destruction of our Navigation.

*The Value of
that to Italy,
Portugal,
&c. per ann.*

Lastly, for their dear Year of Corn, I shall make them no Allowance: Let them produce at any time their dear Year, with the whole Exports and Imports of that Year, and it shall be allow'd. But they are very much mistaken, if they think our Exportation of Corn for this Year 1713 can be any Rule for the time to come. We had, by the Superiority of our Troops in the late War, forc'd almost all the Hands of the *French* King's Subjects from the Plough into his Armies, and made a Dearth in his Dominions: at other times *France* is able to supply herself with Corn, and

even

even other Countries when they want it ; and she would very seldom buy from us, without the Bounty we give the Buyers. And whenever they are almost starving for want of Bread, they will buy from every Country, whether Enemies or Friends, without a Treaty of Commerce ; as appears by what they did this very Year, tho the late Treaty was not made effectual by a Law.

Thus I think I have consider'd every one of their Cautions ; I have resolv'd to take every one of them that can be thought reasonable, and I have given Reasons for rejecting all the rest : And this is what I had to say to this Matter. I must now give a few short Instructions how to judge of the *French Trade* by the Account which I have promis'd.

1. Every one will be able to see, if we have imported more Goods than we have exported, to the Value of 800,000 *l.* that we had so much Money to pay to that Kingdom.

2. If there are not above 16 Millions of current Silver in this Kingdom, every Farmer who has Corn to sell at Market, every Gentleman who has Rent to receive from his Tenant, will be sensible of the Inconvenience, if a 20th Part of all our current Money should be yearly exported by our Trade to *France*, and not repaid by that with any other Country ; and if it should be repaid from any other Country, it would be no Thanks at all to *France*.

3. Every one will perceive that this Balance must be paid for Wines or Manufactures, and
that

that an equal Value of both must be hinder'd from being made at home, or from being imported from other Foreign Countries.

4. We purchase Wines and Manufactures from other Countries, with Manufactures of our own making ; so that 'tis the same thing as if we made them all ourselves. Whence it follows, that if Wines or Manufactures, equal to such a Balance as I have mention'd, should be imported from *France*, it must prevent the making in *England* Manufactures of like Value.

5. And Lastly, If of every Manufacture at a Medium, four fifth Parts of the Price are given to the Labour bestow'd upon it, and one fifth to the Rents, for the Wool, Leather, or other Product of the Lands ; and if the Manufactures, imported from *France* equal to the Balance of 800,000 *l.* as above-mention'd, prevent the making of others of like Value in *England*, every one will perceive, that the Landed Interest must lose 160,000 *l. per ann.* of their Rents, and as many People must be depriv'd of their Employments, as are subsisted for 640,000 *l. per ann.* who must therefore come to the Lands for a Maintenance.

An ACCOUNT of the Imports and Exports to and from England and France, from Michaelmas 1685, to Michaelmas 1686. Which was laid before the Parliament in 1713, by the Commissioners of the Customs; with a just Valuation of all the Parcels, shewing the Loss that England sustain'd by our Trade with France that Year.

An ACCOUNT of Goods imported into the Port of London from France, from Michaelmas 1685, to Michaelmas 1686.

		l. s. d.			l. s. d.	
A Nchovies Ditto Annotto Bugles Great Small Lace	94	Double Barrels	at 0 15 0 per Barrel		70	10 0
	354	Single Barrels	0 7 6 per Barrel		132	15 0
	2100	lib.	0 2 6 per lib.		262	10 0
	1241	lib.	0 4 0 per lib.		248	4 0
	100	lib.	0 6 8 per lib.		33	6 8
Books unbound Brandy	166	lib.	0 8 0 per lib.		66	8 0
	229	Ct.	1 0 0 per Ct.		229	0 0
Basket Rods Bracelets or of Glafs	{ 1568	Tuns	20 0 0 per Tun	}	31377	1 3
	{ 215	Gallons	0 6 8 per Bundle	}	307	0 0
	921	Bundles				
	37	Small Groce	1 4 0 per Groce		44	8 0

Boulteel Raines
Buckrams
Cheefe
Cork
Capers
Dornix with Caddas
Ditto with Silk
Fleams to let Blood
Flaxundrels'd
Feathers for Beds
Martins Skins
Fans for Corn
Fans for Women
Glafs for Windows
Glafs-Pipes great
Rafins Solis
Looking-Glaffes
Glafs Sights for Ditto
Goods unrated
Gauls
Almonds Sweet
Annifeeds
Pepper
Prunes

368
842
47 $\frac{1}{2}$
5104 $\frac{1}{2}$
86474
932 $\frac{1}{2}$
19
3876
1124
761 $\frac{1}{4}$
34 $\frac{1}{2}$
360
162
1487
92 $\frac{1}{2}$
813
2
6

100 $\frac{1}{2}$
309 $\frac{1}{2}$
181 $\frac{1}{2}$
350
17256 $\frac{3}{4}$

Pieces
Pieces
Ct. weight
Ct. weight
lib.
Pieces
Pieces
Ct. weight
Ct. weight
Timber
Pieces
Dozens
Cafes
Ct.
Ct.
Dozen
Dozen

Ct.
Ct.
Ct.
lib.
Ct.

0 10 0 per Piece
2 10 0 per 12 Pieces
1 5 0 per Ct.
0 16 8 per Ct.
0 0 6 per lib.
1 10 0 per Piece
2 0 0 per Piece
0 0 2 per Piece
1 0 0 per Ct.
6 0 0 per Ct.
10 6 0 per Timber
0 6 8 per Piece
2 0 0 per Dozen
1 10 0 per Cafe
7 10 0 per Ct.
1 5 0 per Ct.
45 0 0 per Dozen
30 0 0 per Dozen
Value.
3 10 0 per Ct.
4 10 0 per Ct.
2 0 0 per Ct.
0 0 9 per lib.
0 15 0 per Ct.

184
175
59
4253
2161
1398
38
32
112
4570
38
120
324
2230
691
102
90
180
13558
350
1391
37
19
12942

0
4
6
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
6
9
0
0
6
4
17
12
0
0
6
11
3

Iron	160	Ct.	12	0	0	per Tun.	96	0	0
Incle unwrought	932	lib.	0	2	6	per lib.	116	10	0
British Linen	200	Single Ells	6	13	4	per hund: Ells	13	6	8
Canvas Vitry	6145½	hundred	5	0	0	per hund. of			
						120 Ells	30726	5	0
Canvas Norman, narrow	13706	hundred	6	0	0	per hundred	8221	0	0
Ditto Broad	1	hundred					15	0	0
Cambricks	2631½	Pieces	2	0	0	per Piece	5263	0	0
Diaper Napkin	41057	Yards	0	1	4	per Yard	2737	2	8
Ditto Tabling	7437	Yards	0	4	0	per Yard	1487	8	0
Damask Napkin	384	Yards	0	1	4	per Yard	25	16	0
Ditto Tabling	143	Yards	0	4	0	per Yard	28	12	0
Dowlas	57½	Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece	288	15	0
Germany Broad	3	hundred	10	0	0	per hundred	7	10	0
Ditto Narrow	4	hundred	4	0	0	per hundred	56	0	0
Linen	15183	Ells	0	1	8	per Ell	1265	5	0
Lockrams	20035	Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece	100175	0	0
Gentins	2021	Pieces	1	10	0	per Piece	3031	10	0
Lutestrings Catlings	124	Small Groce	0	2	8	per Groce	16	10	8
Minikings	29½	Small Groce	1	6	8	per Groce	39	6	8
Ordinary Oil	18	Tuns	30	0	0	per Tun	540	0	0
Sallet Oil	1	Tun 206 Gallons	63	0	0	per Tun	118	0	0
Train Oil	2	Tuns	17	0	0	per Tun	34	0	0
Olives	113	Hogheads	8	0	0	per Hoghead	904	0	0

Blue Paper 20 Reams 0 10 0 per Ream 10 0 0

Olives	113	Hogheads	8	0	0	per Hoghead	904	0	0
Blue Paper	20	Reams	10	0	0	per Ream	10	0	0
Ditto Cap	20	Reams	7	10	0	per Ream	7	10	0
Ditto Copy	77336	Reams	0	5	0	per Ream	19334	0	0
Ditto Demy	1670	Reams	0	15	0	per Ream	1252	10	0
Ditto Royal and Larger Paper	1659	Reams	2	0	0	per Ream	3318	0	0
Plaster of Paris	32	Mounts	2	0	0	per Mount	64	0	0
Plate Silver White	1423	Ounces	0	6	0	per Ounce	426	18	0
Ditto Gilt	1367	Ounces	0	7	6	per Ounce	512	12	6
Quails	915	Dozen	0	4	0	per Dozen	183	0	0
Rosen	7048 ¹ / ₄	Ct. weight	0	6	8	per Ct.	2349	8	4
Rape of Grapes	5	Tuns	3	5	0	per Tun	16	5	0
Thrown Silk	1628	lib.	1	0	0	per lib.	1628	0	0
Wrought Silk	5906 ¹ / ₂	lib.	2	10	0	per lib.	14766	5	0
Raw Silk	51	lib.	0	15	0	per lib.	38	5	0
Salt	892	Wey	2	0	0	per Wey	1784	0	0
Saffron	280	lib.	1	10	0	per lib.	420	0	0
Steel	42	Ct. weight	1	10	0	per Ct.	63	0	0
Succads	9047	lib.	0	3	0	per lib.	1357	1	0
Soap	3279	Ct. weight	2	10	0	per Ct.	8190	0	0
Seaholly Roots	31 ¹ / ₂	Ct. weight	1	0	0	per Ct.	31	10	0
Cyder	7 Tuns	168 Gallons	8	0	0	per Tun	61	6	8
Caen Stones	70	Tuns	0	15	0	per Tun	52	10	0
Thred Sisters	178 ¹ / ₂	lib.	0	15	0	per lib.	133	17	6

Ditto Whitened Brown	5395½	Dozen lib.	1	4	0	per Dozen lib.	6474	12	0
Ditto Piecing	4412	Dozen lib.	1	4	0	per Dozen lib.	53	16	0
Ditto Brudges	20347½	Dozen lib.	1	0	0	per Dozen lib.	20347	6	8
Ticks for Beds	30	Pieces	1	10	0	per Piece	45	0	0
Tapestry with Caddas	1188	Ells	0	8	0	per Ell	475	4	0
Ditto with Silk	162	Ells	0	13	4	per Ell	108	0	0
Steel-Wire	3500	lib.	0	3	0	per lib.	525	0	0
Wine-Lees	127	Tuns	4	0	0	per Tun	508	0	0
Sheeps Wool	9	Bags	10	0	0	per Bag	90	0	0
Lambs Wool	2	Bags	10	0	0	per Bag	20	0	0
Spanish Wool	2	Bags	20	0	0	per Bag	40	0	0
Walnuts	493½	Barrells	0	6	8	per Barrel	164	10	0
Wine	12760	Tons	17	10	0	per Tun	223300	0	0
Yarn Worsted	200	Pounds	0	3	0	per lib.	30	0	0
Yarn Mohair	282	lib.	0	3	0	per lib.	42	6	0
Yarn Raw-Linen	676	lib.	0	1	0	per lib.	33	16	0
Skins Kid dres'd	600		3	10	0	per hundred	21	0	0
Kid in the Hair	560124		3	0	0	per hundred	16803	14	3
Seal	4000		0	1	8	per Skin	333	6	8
Buck dres'd	34		0	5	0	per Skin	8	10	0
Calf	5570		1	0	0	per Dozen	464	3	4
Hufs	9534		0	0	6	per Skin	238	7	0
Sheep and Lamb Skins	15680		1	5	0	per hundred	196	0	0
Mill-Stones	400		10	0	0	per Piece	4000	0	0

Item	608	Ct.	D R	U S	1 5 0 per hundred	1 5 0 per hundred	196 0 0	4000 0 0
Hemp Rough	608	Ct.						
Coraline Fragments	302	lib.						
Myrrh	173	lib.						
Tamarinds	490	lib.						
Turbith	35	lib.						
Oil of Turpentine	9000	lib.						
Hermocates	340	lib.						
Bdellium	1149	lib.						
Alkermes Syrup	684	lib.						
Ciceres	1740	lib.						
Cantharides	684	lib.						
Garden Seeds	4266	lib.						
Oil of Spike	460	lib.						
Fennel Seeds	3000	lib.						
Prunelloes	24888	lib.						
Verdigrease	11125	lib.						
Laudanum	725	lib.						
Fennugreek	95½	Ct.						
Orange-Flower Water	268	Gallons						
Rose Leaves	400	lib.						
Cortex Capereum	230	lib.						
Antimonium Crudum	203½	Ct.						
Benjamin	69	lib.						

Cummin-Seeds	14	Ct.	1	13	4 per Ct.	23	6	8
Almonds Bitter	61	Ct.	2	0	0 per Ct.	122	0	0
Lentiles	1550	lib.	0	0	3 per lib.	19	7	6
Sal Armoniack	184	lib.	0	1	8 per lib.	15	6	8
Turpentine Common	2023	Ct.	0	10	0 per Ct.	1011	10	1

Total of the Imports into the Port of London, 569126 0 0

Besides several other Drugs, Pomegranates, Apples, Cherries, dry'd Plums and Pears, Onions, Rice, Beans, Oranges and Lemons, Lawns, *Muscovia* and *Polania* Linen, Sugar, Honey, Hops, Teazles, Budge and Goat Skins, Gloves, Jett, Oaker, Oakham, Hoops, Bricks, Orchard, Twine, Quills, Rackets, Rings of Wire, Canes, Rola Solis, Wash Balls, Glafs Vials, Inkhorns, Ink for Printers, Burrs for Mill-Stones, Table-Books and Pastboards, for Books, Tinder Boxes, Rubbing and Comb-Brushes, Cates for Needles, Beaver-Wool, Freeze, knit Waistcoats, Stuffs and Cloth of Woollen, Spruce Canvas, and Canvas tufted with Thred.

An ACCOUNT of Goods imported from France into all the Out Ports of England, from Michaelmas 1685 to Michaelmas 1686, (except Deal, Dartmouth, Whitby and Milford, for Michaelmas Quarter 1686.)

A Llom Anchovies	24 42	Ct. Barrels	at 0	12	0 per Ct.	1	5.	d.
			0	7	6 per Barrel	14	8	0
						15	15	0

Almonds
Burrs for Mill Stones

35½
2200

Ct.

4 10 0 per Ct.

159 15 0

Buckrams	151	Pieces	2	10	0	per doz.	Pieces	31	9	2
Flanders Linen	160	Ells	0	4	0	per Ell		32	0	0
Diaper Napkining	4500	Yards	0	1	4	per Yard	300	0	0	0
Dowls	11541	Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece	57705	0	0	0
Genting	299	Pieces	1	10	0	per Piece	448	10	0	0
Moloffes	859 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	0	13	4	per Ct.	573	0	0	0
Match	5250	Ct.	1	0	0	per Ct.	5250	0	0	0
Oakham	1374	Ct.	0	10	0	per Ct.	687	0	0	0
Prunes	29748 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	0	15	0	per Ct.	22311	11	3	0
Oil	7 Tuns, 2 Hogheads		30	0	0	per Tun	225	0	0	0
Paper	11617	Reams	5	0	0	per Ream	2904	5	0	0
Rofin	4992	Ct.	0	6	8	per Ct.	1664	0	0	0
Salt	15821	Wey	2	0	0	per Wey	31642	0	0	0
Soap	2530 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ct.	2	10	0	per Ct.	6326	17	6	0
Silk Wrought	115591	lib.	2	10	0	per lib.	288977	10	0	0
N. B. Great Part of the Wrought Silks were worth from 3 l. to 4 l. per lib.										
Tallow	728 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	1	0	0	per Ct.	728	5	0	0
Tow	80	Ct.	0	10	0	per Ct.	40	0	0	0
Thred Bruges	22	Dozen	1	0	0	per Dozen	22	0	0	0
Tregar	306	Pieces	5	0	0	per Piece	1530	0	0	0
Verdigreafe	327	lib.	0	1	8	per lib.	27	5	0	0
Wine	3883	Tuns	17	10	0	per Tun	68053	2	6	0
Walnuts	3228	Barrels	0	6	8	per Barrel	1109	6	8	0

1 regar	306	Pieces	5	0	0	0	0
Verdigreafe	327	lib.	0	1	8	per lib.	27
Wine	3888 ²	Tuns	17	10	0	per Tun	68053
Walnuts	3328	Barrels	0	6	8	per Barrel	1109

Total of the Imports into the Out-Ports, 715293 10 3

Besides Apples, Chestnuts, Lemons, Olives, Barley, Mustard Seed, Onions, Pease, Quails, Wheat, Catlings, Earlings, Outnall Thred, Ticking, Copperas, Gun-powder, Twine, Flax, Hops, Succads, Vinegar, Wine-Lees, Laths, Plaster of *Paris*, empty Casks, Parchment, Seal-Skins.

An ACCOUNT of Goods exported to France, from the Port of London, from Michaelmas 1685, to Michaelmas 1686.

L ONG Cloths	424	<i>l. s. d.</i>	10	0	0	per Cloth	4240	0	0
Short Cloths	164	<i>l. s. d.</i>	8	0	0	per Cloth	1312	0	0
Spanish Cloths	4190	<i>l. s. d.</i>	15	0	0	per Cloth	62850	0	0
Kerseys	3298	<i>l. s. d.</i>	1	15	0	per Piece	5771	10	0
Double Dozens	152	<i>l. s. d.</i>	5	0	0	per Piece	760	0	0
Single Dozens	1289	<i>l. s. d.</i>	2	10	0	per Piece	3222	10	0
Cloth Rashes	2	<i>l. s. d.</i>	5	0	0	per Piece	10	0	0
Perpetts and Serges	7672	<i>l. s. d.</i>	2	0	0	per Piece	15344	0	0

Stuffs and Says Woollen Cloth in Rem- nants	738	Pieces	2	0	0	per Piece	1476	0	0
Flannels	1657	<i>lib.</i>				valued at	300	0	0
Freezes	28230	Yards	0	1	0	per Yard	1411	10	0
Single Bays	21737	Yards	0	3	0	per Yard	3260	11	0
Double Bays	1153	Pieces	2	10	0	per Piece	2882	10	0
Minikin Bays	712	Pieces	4	0	0	per Piece	2848	0	0
Pennistones freized	58	Pieces	6	0	0	per Piece	348	0	0
Pennistones unfreiz'd	183	Pieces	3	0	0	per Piece	129	0	0
Wadmoaleas Wadding	253	43							
Cottons and Plains	830	Yards	0	0	6	per Yard	20	15	0
Camblets Hair & Worst.	90685	Goads	9	0	0	per 100 Goads	8161	13	0
Hats, Castors and Felts	439	<i>lib.</i>	0	10	0	per lib.	219	10	0
Fustians	22	Dozen	2	10	0	per Dozen	55	0	0
Mens Worsted Hofe	124	Ends	1	0	0	per Piece	124	0	0
Childrens Worsted Hofe	2139	Dozen	2	0	0	per Dozen	4278	0	0
Mens Woollen Hofe	472	Dozen	0	8	0	per Dozen	188	16	0
Childrens Woollen Hofe	4364 ¹	Dozen	0	15	0	per Dozen	3273	7	6
Garments	1130	Dozen	0	4	0	per Dozen	226	0	0
Woollen Caps	141	Dozen	1	0	0	per Garment	141	0	0
Silk wrought, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk	8		0	3	0	per Dozen	1	4	0
Buttons, Hair	7014	<i>lib.</i>	0	15	0	per lib.	5260	10	0
	77	Groce	0	2	6	per Groce	9	12	6

Buttons, Hair
 77
 1014
 77
 0 15 0 per no.
 0 2 6 per Groce

Glaſs and Earthen Ware	Pieces	0	0	0	2	per	Piece	77	1	4
Haberdashery Ware	9248	10	0	0	0	per	Ct.	95	0	0
Tann'd Leather	7046 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	0	0	per	Ct.	22938	15	0
Leather wrought	619	0	1	6	per	lib.		46	8	6
Old Shoes	1075	0	10	0	per	Dozen		537	10	0
Saddles	3	1	0	0	per	Saddle		3	0	0
Coach-Harnes	1	0	1	0	per	Groce		5	0	0
Tobacco Pipes	226	5	0	0	per	Pair		11	6	0
Virginals	3	0	12	0	per	Dozen		15	0	0
Plain Leather Gloves	86	0	2	0	per	Pair		51	12	0
Duck Leather Gloves	6	1	0	0	per	Dozen		0	12	0
Bellows	12	1	0	0	per	Dozen		12	0	0
Books printed and Maps	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	per	Ct.		49	5	0
Butter	934 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	per	Firkin		934	10	0
Glue	1313 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	0	per	Ct.		1266	17	6
Gunpowder	502	2	15	0	per	Ct.		1380	10	0
Starch	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	per	Ct.		18	10	0
Allum	295	1	4	0	per	Ct.		354	0	0
Beef	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	0	per	Barrel		4	13	9
Beer	10	4	0	0	per	Tun		40	0	0
Cheefe	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5	0	per	Ct.		10	6	3
Hoops	800							2	0	0
Pictures	3	1	4	0	per	Quarter		6	0	0
Wheat	701							841	4	0

Rye	673	Quarters	0 16 0	per Quarter	538	8 0
Oats	35	Quarters	0 10 0	per Quarter	17 10	0 0
Oatmeal	48	Bushels	0 3 0	per Bushel	7 4	0 0
Herrings	1324	Barrels	0 15 0	per Barrel	993	0 0
Salmon	49	Barrels	4 0 0	per Barrel	196	0 0
Bees-Wax.	18 4	Ct.	6 0 0	per Ct.	109 10	0 0
Coals	20	Chaldron	1 0 0	per Chaldron	20	0 0
Coney-Wool	1900	lib.	0 7 0	per lib.	665	0 0
Tin	2417	Ct.	3 10 0	per Ct.	8459 10	0 0
Pewter	81	Ct.	0 1 0	per lib.	453 12	0 0
Lead	2797	Fodder	12 0 0	per Fodder	33564	0 0
Lead Shot	1258	Ct.	0 14 0	per Ct.	880 12	0 0
Wrought Brads & Copper	28 ½	Ct.	8 0 0	per Ct.	228	0 0
Iron Ordnance	31	Ct.	0 12 0	per Ct.	18 12	0 0
Iron wrought and Clock						
Work	400 ¼	Ct.	2 0 0	per Ct.	800 10	0 0
Lanthorn Leaves	336900		0 10 0	per hundred	1684 10	0 0
Rams-horns	750		}			
Stags-horns	100					
Ox-bones	30400		0 6 8	per Mill	5	0 0
Linseeds	214 ½	Quarters	2 0 0	per Quarter	10 2	8 0
Sugar refined	2	Ct.	3 0 0	per Ct.	429	0 0
Sealing-Wax	30	lib.	0 5 0	per lib.	6	0 0
Horses	11		10 0 0	each	7 10	0 0

Figs	48	Ct.	0 16 0	per Ct.	38	8	0
Guinea Grains	50	lib.	0 0 8	per lib.	1	13	4
Germany Linen broad	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	hundred Ells	10 0 0	per hundred	101	13	4
Ditto narrow	34	hundred Ells	4 0 0	per hundred	136	13	4
Gloves	11	Dozen	0 12 0	per dozen	6	12	0
Hemp	22	Ct.	1 0 0	per Ct.	22	0	0
Horn Plates	6300		0 13 0	per hundred	40	19	0
Hose	533 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen	1 0 0	per dozen	533	10	0
Honey	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	30 0 0	per Tun	29	5	0
Hops	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ct.	1 10 0	per Ct.	49	2	6
Indico rich	2610	lib.	0 5 0	per lib.	652	10	0
Iron	1	Tun			12	0	0
Inkle wrought	1250	lib.	0 13 4	per lib.	833	6	8
Lockrams	3	Pieces	5 0 0	per Piece	15	0	0
Lemons	150000		0 5 0	per hundred	375	0	0
Linfeed	150	Bushels	2 0 0	per Quarter	37	10	0
Lawns Silefia	4	Pieces	0 10 0	per Piece	2	0	0
Linen	179	Ells	0 1 8	per Ell	14	18	4
Logwood	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tuns	12 0 0	per Tun	318	0	0
Oil ordinary	461 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tuns	30 0 0	per Tun	13852	10	0
Ozenbrigs	3700	Ells	0 0 8	per Ell	123	6	8
Pitch	15	Lafts	15 0 0	per Laft	225	0	0
Prunelloes	25	lib.	0 1 0	per lib.	1	5	0
Rafins Solis	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	1 5 0	per Ct.	635	18	0

37 10 0
65 0 0

1 0 0 per Ct.
2 10 0 per Ct.

Ct.
Ct.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$
26

Ditto Malaga

0 1 0 per lib.
0 1 5 0
635 18 9

0 1 0 per lib.
0 1 5 0 per Ct.

508 1/2
Ct.

Ditto Malaga	37 1/2	Ct.	1 0 0 per Ct.	37 10 0
Soap hard	26	Ct.	2 10 0 per Ct.	65 0 0
Italian wrought Silk	181	lib.	2 10 0 per Ct.	452 10 0
Silk wrought with Gold and Silver	134 1/2	Ells	0 10 0 per Ell	67 5 0
Silk Stockings flitch'd with Gold	2	Pair		2 0 0
Safflower	524	lib.	0 1 0 per lib.	26 4 0
Shomach	65 1/2	Ct.	0 9 0 per Ct.	29 9 6
Salmon	211	Barrels	2 10 0 per Barrel	527 10 0
Steel	80	Ct.	1 10 0 per Ct.	120 0 0
Skins, Beaver	800		0 3 0 per Skin	120 0 0
Ditto Coney	27170		2 10 0 per 120 Skins	566 0 10
Ditto Otter	200		0 6 0 per Skin	60 0 0
Tallow Drift	112	Ct.	1 2 0 per Ct.	123 4 0
Tortoise-shell	625	lib.	10 0 0 per Ct.	55 16 0
Twine	3 1/2	Ct.	2 10 0 per Ct.	8 15 0
Spanish Wool	603	Ct. & 83 Bags	0 2 0 per lib.	8247 12 0
Wheat	218	Quarters	1 4 0 per Quarter	261 12 0
P L A N T A T I O N				
Ginger	18 1/2	Ct.	G O O D S.	14 12 0
Indico Plant	700	lib.	0 16 0 per Ct.	122 10 0
Sugar brown	609 1/2	Ct.	0 3 6 per lib.	7614 7 6
Sugar white	114 1/2	Ct.	1 5 0 per Ct.	257 12 6
			2 5 0 per Ct.	

Tobacco	131783 <i>lib.</i>	T U R K Y	G O O D S.	1921 16 7
Aniseeds	24 <i>Ct.</i>		2 0 0 <i>per Ct.</i>	48 0 0
Coffee	27 1/4 <i>Ct.</i>		8 0 0 <i>per Ct.</i>	218 0 0
Cotton	12517 <i>lib.</i>		0 0 6 <i>per lib.</i>	312 18 6
Cotton-Yarn	113401 <i>lib.</i>		0 1 0 <i>per lib.</i>	5670 1 0
Carpets	12		1 10 0 <i>per Piece</i>	18 0 0
Fustick	360 <i>Ct.</i>		0 7 0 <i>per Ct. wt.</i>	126 0 0
Gauls	2454 <i>Ct.</i>		3 0 0 <i>per Ct. wt.</i>	7362 0 0
Goats Hair	32787 and 9040 <i>lib.</i>		0 2 0 <i>per lib.</i>	4182 14 0
Rice	32 <i>Ct.</i>		1 10 0 <i>per Ct.</i>	48 0 0
Sponges	4944 <i>lib.</i>		0 1 6 <i>per lib.</i>	370 16 0
Cordevant Skins	275		0 4 6 <i>per Skin</i>	61 17 6
Silk Raw 11732 <i>lib.</i>	whereof compute		0 9 0 <i>per lib.</i>	3519 18 0
{ Ardafs Sherbafee and Belan- dine	7822 <i>lib.</i>		0 16 0 <i>per lib.</i>	3128 0 0
	3910 <i>lib.</i>	E A S T - I N D I A	G O O D S.	
Atlasses	19	Pieces	1 4 0 <i>per Piece</i>	22 16 0
Boxes japan'd	12		0 5 0 <i>per Box</i>	3 0 0
Canes	10000		4 0 0 <i>per hundred</i>	400 0 0
Chints	25	Pieces	0 10 0 <i>per Piece</i>	12 10 0
Chucklees	1506	Pieces	0 12 0 <i>per Piece</i>	903 12 0
China Ware	60	Pcs & 3 Tubs	6 0 0	6 0 0

10 0 0
6 15
5 0 0 *per each*
2

Cabinets	2		5	0	0	per each	10	0	0
Cups japan'd	15		0	1	0	per Piece	0	15	0
Crevats with Gold and Silver	7		0	5	0	per Crevat	1	15	0
Curtanees with Gold	43	Pieces	1	10	0	per Piece	64	10	0
Callicoee	134646	Pieces	0	10	0	per Piece	67323	0	0
Drefing-Boxes	2		0	10	0	per Piece	1	0	0
Neckcloths	1537	Pieces	0	18	0	per Piece	1383	6	0
Ditto fingle	8055	Pieces	0	0	6	per Neckcl.	201	7	6
Nillaes	4510	Pieces	0	17	0	per Piece	3833	10	0
Needle-Cafe	1		0	0	0		0	5	0
Pepper	524589	lib.	0	0	9	per lib.	19672	1	9
Pepper Duft	4500	lib.	0	0	3	per lib.	56	5	0
Palempores	8	Pieces	0	16	0	per Piece	6	8	0
Romalls	4543 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pieces	0	12	0	per Piece	2726	5	0
Ditto Cotton	3174	Pieces	0	8	0	per Piece	1269	12	0
Ditto with Silk	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pieces	1	4	0	per Piece	12	12	0
Red Earth	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tun	10	0	0	per Tun	52	10	0
Silk wrought India	2413 $\frac{1}{2}$	lib.	1	5	0	per lib.	3016	17	6
Salempores	40	Pieces	0	16	0	per Piece	32	0	0
Trunks Lacquer'd	15		1	10	0	each	22	10	0
Tea-Tables japan'd	41		0	5	0	each	10	5	0
Tea	561	lib.	0	10	0	per lib.	280	10	0
Guinea Stuffs	56	Pieces	0	2	6	per Piece	7	0	0

Ginghams	375	Pieces	0 12 0	per Piece	225	0 0 0
Jam Warrs	10	Pieces	0 10 0	per Piece	5	0 0 0
Wood red	40	Ct.	1 10 0	per Ct.	60	0 0 0
		D R U	G S.			
Olibanum	56	Ct.	5 0 0	per Ct.	280	0 0 0
Aloes Epatica	3907	lib.	0 2 0	per lib.	390	14 0 0
Seed Pearl	6500	Oun.	0 3 4	per Ounce	1083	6 0 0
Castoreo	22	lib.	0 10 0	per lib.	11	0 0 0
Sanguis Draconis	50	lib.	0 3 4	per lib.	8	6 8 0
Mirabulanes	8224	lib.	0 1 0	per lib.	411	4 8 0
Cbina Roots	3600	lib.	0 6 8	per lib.	1200	0 0 0
Balsam Natural	3 1/2	lib.	0 10 0	per lib.	1	15 0 0
Tamarinds	1179	lib.	0 0 10	per lib.	49	2 6 4
Worm-Seeds	388	lib.	0 3 4	per lib.	64	13 4 6
Senna	2409	lib.	0 2 6	per lib.	301	2 0 0
Scammony	30	lib.	1 0 0	per lib.	30	0 0 0
Asia Foetida	488	lib.	0 1 2	per lib.	28	9 4 0
Manna	2748	lib.	0 2 6	per lib.	343	10 0 0
Liquorish Juice	3	lib.	0 1 0	per lib.	0	3 0 0
Long Pepper	1204	lib.	0 1 0	per lib.	60	4 0 0
Rhubarb	292	lib.	1 0 0	per lib.	292	0 0 0
Jesuits Bark or Cascarilla	63	lib.	0 10 0	per lib.	31	10 0 0
Cassia Fistula	560	lib.	0 1 6	per lib.	42	0 0 0
Cassia Ligna	336	lib.	0 1 8	per lib.	28	0 0 0

Sticklack	56	lib.	1	0	per lib.	2	16	0
Aloes Cicotrina	920	lib.	0	5	0	230	0	0
Roman Vitriol	165	lib.	0	1	0	8	5	0
Opium	10	lib.	0	10	0	5	0	0
Gum Elemeni	35	lib.	0	0	10	1	9	2
Angelica	40	lib.	0	1	0	2	0	0
Cortex	404	lib.	0	1	0	20	4	0
Nux Vomica	797	lib.	0	0	8	26	11	4
Gum Dragants	670	lib.	0	1	0	33	10	0
Storax Calamata	427	lib.	0	5	0	106	15	0
Coculus India	700	lib.	0	2	0	70	0	0
Galbanum	300	lib.	0	1	6	22	10	0
Cardamoms	6	lib.	0	3	0	0	18	0
Sal Armoniac	250	lib.	0	1	8	20	16	8
Oil de Bay	400	lib.	2	0	0	7	2	10
Musk	192	Oun.	2	0	0	384	0	0
Musk Cods	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	doz.	2	0	0	77	0	0
<hr/>								
Total of the Exports from the Port of London, 409,563 6 4								

Besides 3 India Hammocks, 14 Dozen of Snuff-Boxes, 3 Toyletts, 20 Pieces of Mundels, 2 Barbary Aprons, 70 lib. Alliforia, 240 lib. Quinta, 415 lib. Cambogium, 200 lib. Red Orrice, 7 Maunds of Glovers Clippings, 100 weight of Oaker, and 4 Trunks of Wearing Apparel.

*An ACCOUNT of Goods Exported to France from all the Out-Ports of England,
(except Deal, Dartmouth, Whitby and Milford, for Michaelmas Quarter 1686.)
from Michaelmas 1685. to Michaelmas 1686.*

		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
B Ays	1858	Pieces	2 10 0 per Piece
Cottons	123555	Goads	9 0 0 per h. Goads
Dorset Dozens	2747		1 5 0 per Piece
Flannel	1077	Yards	0 1 0 per Yard
Frieze	110	Yards	0 3 0 per Yard
Cloth Rashes	209	Pieces	5 0 0 per Piece
Coverlets	1456	lib.	0 1 0 per lib.
Kerseys	1631	Pieces	1 15 0 per Piece
Serges	81557	Ells	0 1 10 per Ell
Stuffs Woollen	40800	lib.	0 2 0 per lib.
Ditto Worsted	386	lib.	0 2 6 per lib.
Perpets	79723	lib.	0 2 6 per lib.
Woollen Cloth	1793	lib.	0 2 6 per lib.
Wastcoats knit	25		0 10 0 Each
Hose Worsted	959	Dozen	1 10 3 per Dozen
Hats, Felts	6	Dozen	2 10 0 per Dozen
Ditto Castors	23	Dozen	2 10 0 per Dozen

16 4 0
0 12 0 per Dozen
Dozen

Gloves Leather
 Haberdashery Ware
 Leather
 Linen
 Silk wrought
 Malt
 Wheat
 Oats
 Barley
 Pease
 Rye
 Allum
 Copperas
 Glue
 Gunpowder
 Butter
 Beer
 Bread
 Ox Bones
 Candles
 Coals (*a Newcastle*)
 Cheese
 Clapholt
 Deals

27	Dozen	0 12 0	per Dozen	16	4	0
1	C. 7 lib.	10 0 0	per Ct.	10	12	6
880 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	3 0 0	per Ct.	2641	10	0
13767	Ells	0 1 8	per Ell	1147	5	0
218	lib.	2 10 0	per lib.	545	0	0
250	Quarters	0 14 0	per Quarter	175	0	0
9668	Quarters	1 4 0	per Quarter	11601	12	0
277	Quarters	0 10 0	per Quarter	138	10	0
368	Quarters	0 14 0	per Quarter	257	12	0
102	Quarters	1 0 0	per Quarter	102	0	0
758	Quarters	0 16 0	per Quarter	606	8	0
2652	Ct.	1 4 0	per Ct.	3182	8	0
40	Ct.	0 5 0	per Ct.	10	0	0
50	Ct.	1 5 0	per Ct.	62	10	0
1500	Ct.	2 15 0	per Ct.	4125	0	0
2012	Barrels	1 0 0	per Barrel	2012	0	0
26	Tun & 2Hds	4 0 0	per Tun	106	0	0
15280	lib.	0 7 0	per Ct.	47	15	0
17000	Dozen	0 6 8	per m.	5	13	4
4	Chaldron	0 3 6	per Dozen	0	14	0
557	Ct.	0 10 0	per Chaldron	278	10	0
18	hundred	1 5 0	per Ct.	22	10	0
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	hundred	0 15 0	per hundred	7	17	6
900	hundred	4 0 0	per hundred	3600	0	0

Flax undrest	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	lib.	1	0	0	per	Ct.	22	5	0
Window Glafs	100	Chests	1	10	0	per	Chest	150	0	0
Glaſs Bottles	15750		6	5	0	per	m.	98	8	9
Figs	195	Ct.	0	16	0	per	Ct.	156	0	0
Grindſtones	3	Chaldron	0	13	0	per	Chaldron	1	19	0
Staves Hogſheads	360		14	0	0	per	m.	72	4	9
Ditto Pipe	4800									
Herrings white	922	Barrels	0	15	0	per	Barrel	8680	10	0
Ditto Red	10652	Barrels	10	0	0	per	Tun	3080	0	0
Pilchards	308	Tuns	0	5	0	per	m.	71	16	2
Hilling Stones	287236		8	0	0	per	Ct.	556	0	0
Copper	16	Ct.	12	0	0	per	Tun	8	4	0
Bras	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	0	10	0	per	Ct.	12	10	0
Iron	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ct.	12	0	0	per	Fodder	1562	9	2
Old Iron	25	Tun 19 Ct.	1	15	0	per	Ct.	846	2	6
Lead	126	Ct.	1	10	0	per	Ct.	9	0	0
Nails	483 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct.	3	10	0	per	Ct.	2072	0	0
Steel	6	Ct.	0	1	0	per	lib.	29	8	0
Tin	592	Ct.	1	1	0	per	Ct.	16	0	3
Pewter	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ct.	10	0	0	per	Horse	650	0	0
Hops	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ct.	0	5	0	per	Hide	170	15	0
Horses	65									
Cow Hides	683									

By

Linseed Oil	40	Tuns 2 Ct.	20	0	0	per Tun	802	0	0
Pitch	80	Barrels	15	0	0	per Laft	100	0	0
Tar	80	Lafts	15	0	0	per Laft	1200	0	0
Calf Skins	1397 $\frac{3}{4}$	C. and 7 lib.	0	0	9	per lib.	5870	11	0
Beaver Skins	5	lib.	0	3	0	per Skin	0	15	0
Tobacco	59769	lib.	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	per lib.	871	12	7
Bees Wax	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ct.	4	0	0	per Ct.	635	0	0
Tobacco Pipes	366	Groce	0	1	0	per Groce	18	6	0
Wool Cards	4	Dozen	0	10	0	per Dozen	2	0	0
Goods <i>ad Valorem</i>							638	11	0
Total of the Exports from the Out-Ports							105,665	7	8

Besides Coin, Foreign 6400 Pieces, 2 Pieces of Blanketting, 400 Yards of Rugs, 6 Fliches of Bacon, 150 Codfish, 1 Hoghead of Vinegar, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chaldron of Lime.

By this Account our Imports for the aforementioned Year are, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Into the Port of <i>London</i> ———	569	126	00
Into the Out-Ports (except <i>Deal</i> , <i>Dartmouth</i> , <i>Whitby</i> , and <i>Mil-</i> <i>ford</i> for <i>Michaelmas</i> Quarter	715	293	10
Total Imports ———	1284	419	10

On the other side, our Exports
for the same Year are, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the Port of <i>London</i> ———	409	563	6
From the Out-Parts (except <i>Michael-</i> <i>mas</i> Quarter) at the Places above- mention'd ———	105	665	7
Total Exports ———	515	228	14

So our IMPORTS exceeded our
EXPORTS ——— 769190 16 0

Or in other words, this Nation
lost by the *French* Trade that
Year, even by such Goods as
were entred at the *Custom-*
House, ——— 769190 16 0

This were Loss sufficient, if annually repeated, to ruin this Kingdom in a very few Years: and yet I believe I shall make appear hereafter, that from that time to the Act for prohibiting our *French* Commerce in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, our Loss was rather increased than diminished.

But

But can it be imagined that this was all our Loss? Our Exports could not be greater than they appear in the Accounts from the Custom-house: But they themselves will not deny, that besides the Goods which are entred in those Accounts, great Quantities are every day clandestinely imported. The Gentlemen who live upon the Coast, will very readily give their Assent to this. I shall therefore suppose for the present, and I believe I shall make it probable in the progress of this Argument, that there are generally imported in this clandestine manner, Wines, Silks, and other Goods and Merchandizes of *France*, equal in Value to a third part of all those that are enter'd at the *Custom-house*; and then the Account will stand thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Goods enter'd at the <i>Custom-house</i> as above	12844	19	10 3
Goods clandestinely imported	4281	39	16 9
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
The Total Imports	17125	59	07 0
Deduct the Exports as above- mention'd,	5152	28	14 3
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Thus we may very well suppose the *French* overbalanc'd us in the Trade of that Year, in the Sum of

1197330 12 9

I never had any thing less in my thoughts, than to charge my self with the Defence of the Scheme, which has been so often mention'd by them. But how much soever those worthy
Gen-

Gentlemen (who, tho' known to be of different Parties in other matters, yet agreed there ought to be no Party in Trade, and therefore subscribed their Names to the SCHEME) might be mistaken in some Particulars, it is highly probable they were not much mistaken in the Conclusion, and that the Balance even in 1669 against *England* was almost a Million Sterling.

Now in what manner ought we to reason from our past Trade to that which is to come? I see no reason to believe that our Imports will be less, and I believe I shall hereafter offer many probable Arguments that they will be greater.

Our Woollen Manufactures as good as prohibited in France, and our foreign Goods the like.

But this is not likely to be the Case of our exported Goods, if the late Treaty of Commerce should be made effectual by a Law. Our Exports cannot be greater: For my own part, I believe our whole Woollen Manufactures are as good as prohibited in *France*, by the Cheapness and Perfection of their own. But not to insist upon this Argument; we are very sure we can send no Goods to *France*, which are prohibited by any Edict in that Country, and and for the Repeal of which there is no Provision in that Treaty: And this is the Case of all Foreign Goods, or Goods wrought with Foreign Materials, by the Edict of 1701.

Our *Spanish* Cloth therefore, our Drugs of Foreign Growth, our *East-India*, *Turky*, and other Foreign Goods (not to mention those of our own Plantations) are all in this Condition. These very Goods, in the above-mention'd Account of our Exports, amount to 245046 ^l.

19 s. 4 d.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Deductions to be made from our Exports:</i>
We ought therefore to deduct from the Exports, <i>viz.</i> ———	515	228	14	3
From the abovemention'd Fo- reign Goods, the Sum of —	245	046	19	4

And then our future Exports are not likely to exceed the Value of ——— ——— ———	270	181	14	11
Our Imports hereafter are likely to be as great as ever, <i>viz.</i>	171	2559	7	0
Our future Exports are not likely to exceed ——— ——— ———	270	181	14	11

So that the future Balance a- gainst <i>England</i> will in proba- bility amount to the Sum of	144	2377	12	1
	<i>The Balance we must have paid to France, had the Com- merce Bill passed.</i>			

And what has *England* done, that she must pay such a Tribute as this to the *French* Nation? But it were better for us to pay so much actual Tribute to that People, than pay so great a Balance for their Manufactures. The Disturbance that must be made, by such a Commerce, in the Shipping and Manufactures of our own Country, and among the Landed and the Trading Interest, must needs be very lamentable.

For tho' we could still send as many of our other Goods to *France* as we did before, yet the Value of all these would not exceed 270,181 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* On the other hand, I shall ren-

render it probable, that our Imports from that Country will be as great as ever. And then our Trade with that Nation will hereafter stand thus :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Our Imports ————	1712559	7	0
Our Exports no more than	270181	14	11
<hr/>			
And consequently the annual Balance against us will be	1442377	12	1

I think myself oblig'd to make good every one of these Propositions.

To defend the first, *viz.* that our Loss by the very *Custom-House* Account in the Year 1685, was 769,190 *l.* 16 *s.* I have nothing else to do, but to defend my Valuation of the Particulars. It will be time enough to do this, when my Adversary shall think fit to impeach any of my Valuations.

But first I ought to acknowledge, that my Valuation of the Particulars differs something from that which I gave before in some Instances. For this, I own myself oblig'd to them, who insult me upon Callicoes, and call upon my Readers to judge of the Modesty of my Valuation, by my having estimated 3847 Pieces at Ten Shillings *per* Piece.

*Objection to
my Valuation
of Callicoes.*

“ Were such Men, *say they*, to be convinc'd by Demonstration, it might be prov'd
“ that of that Quantity of Callicoes, many
“ thousand Pieces were Betellees or fine Mullins,
“ and the like, besides Chints, Carpets
“ &c. which ought rather to have been rated
“ from

“ from 3 *l.* to 6 *l.* *per* Piece, than at 10 *s.*
 “ and that even the Long-Cloths, which make
 “ near 10000 Pieces, were not then bought
 “ under 26 to 30 *s.* *per* Piece ; and that few,
 “ if any, of the Callicoes ordinarily exported
 “ to *France*, were of the low coarse sorts.
 “ This, *say they*, is noted only to shew the
 “ Integrity of the Treatment which is to be
 “ expected from these Mens rating of things.”

This is a most extraordinary Passage, and almost every Word in it is false.

I am charg'd with valuing Callicoes at only Ten Shillings *per* Piece ; I must confess I was at first astonish'd at this Charge.

As soon as I bethought myself, I took up my Paper, where I read in plain legible *English* Characters :

“ *Callicoes and Muslins*, 38476 Pieces, at
 “ Twenty Shilling *per* Piece, 38476 *l.*

I could scarce at first believe my own Eyes : I read it over and over at least ten times, and every time I read Twenty Shillings *per* Piece. And that which demonstrates I meant Twenty Shillings *per* Piece, is, that the Number of Pounds is just equal to the Number of Pieces.

And yet, if I had valu'd Callicoes at Ten Shillings *per* Piece, I should not be induc'd, by any thing which they have offer'd, to alter my Opinion.

On the contrary, I am really oblig'd to them for the above-mention'd Passage, it has render'd me so much the more careful in my Valuation of all the Particulars in my last Account ;

it

Answer.

it has made me search out for the best Evidence of every Valuation ; and instead of raising the Price of Callicoos above 20 s. *per Piece*, as they would have had me done, I have brought them down to Ten, which is the very Crime of which I am accus'd.

Ten Shillings a piece a just Valuation for Callicoos.

To justify this Alteration, I have caus'd the Sales of *East-India* Goods for the Year, 1685, to be search'd, and I find that 10 s. *per Piece* is a sufficient Price for all the Callicoos at a Medium. My first Valuation at 20 s. *per Piece*, was made by the Opinion of some Merchants and Officers of the *Customs* ; but the Company's Sales are a Demonstration. I might therefore very well at first have valu'd these Goods as they falsely charge me to have done ; but I insist now upon 10 s. *per Piece* as a sufficient Price, till I shall be better inform'd, which I never expect to be from these Persons Writings.

They have thought fit to give us a fine Discourse upon Betellees and Muslins, and say, that they ought rather to be rated from 3 l. to 6 l. *per Piece*, than at 10 s. It is possible, that the finest Betellee or Muslin, the very finest sorts of them, may have been sold at that Price ; but such a thing is to be consider'd as a Curiosity, and there are very few of this Price at a Publick Sale : The common Price, at a Medium for whole Pieces, was 24 s. for the ordinary sorts, and 32 s. for the finest. But Betellees and fine Muslins are seldom half the Callicoos at a Publick Sale.

But here they impose a Fallacy upon the Readers ; they are made to believe, that whole Betellees and Muslins are estimated as single Pieces

Pieces, when according to the *Custom-House* Account, both at Importation and Exportation, there are two Pieces in every one ; which reduces the Price of the finest sorts, at a Medium, to 16 s. for every Piece of ten Yards, and of those not so fine to 12 s.

Their Fraud is yet greater in the Valuation of the *Long-Cloth*, which they say are from 26 to 30 s. but in that Year they were not above 25 s. at a Medium. But then, it ought to be observ'd, that every *Long-Cloth* is almost four Pieces of Callicoe ; and the Price of 25 s. for the Whole, is very little more than 6 s. for every Piece.

*Fraud in
the Valuation
of Long-
Cloth.*

They affirm, that the *Long-Cloths* exported in that Year make 10000 of the Pieces. If they design the Readers should understand, that 10000 whole *Long-Cloths* were exported in the Year 1687, as only 10000 Pieces, they are guilty of an abominable Prevarication ; since 10000 *Long-Cloths* were equal to all the 38476 Pieces of Callicoes exported in that Year. But if they would have us understand, that every such Cloth contains almost four Pieces, according to the *Custom-House* Account, and that only 10,000 of these Pieces of ten Yards to a Piece were exported, they have themselves reduc'd the *Long-Cloths*, according to their own Valuation, to a great deal less than 10 s. for every Piece.

And upon the whole matter, I am very well assur'd, by the Sales of the Company in 1685, that 10 s. *per* Piece is a sufficient Valuation for every Piece of Callico exported in that Year ; which is the very Reason of reducing
my

my former Price of 20 s. to the one half, upon the Callicoës exported, by this last Account.

The Callicoës, in my Account, amount to 34646 Pieces; and the Difference between valuing them at 20 s. and 10 s. *per* Piece, is 67323 *l*. I thought I ought not to strike off so great a Sum from the Value of our Exports, without giving a Reason for my so doing. But since, by the Company's Sales, I was not able to make them rise higher than 10 s. *per* Piece, I thought it my duty to make that my Valuation. And whensoever they shall think it worth while to impeach any of my other Prices, I shall either defend my self, or yield that I was in the wrong.

These Men at first setting out assured us that the *French* Trade *has been* always beneficial to this Nation: They promis'd then to make good this Proposition, by a *Calculation* of the Exports and Imports between both Countries; but never did it.

They were not at all afraid of the Tariffs and Prohibitions in *France*; but had the Confidence to tell us, that notwithstanding all their Prohibitions and additional Customs upon our Goods, we still traded with them to advantage.

An Account of the Exports and Imports of one Year has been produc'd against this Assertion, an Account which was laid before the last Parliament from the *Custom-house*, and which they have not been able to deny. Upon a just Valuation of all the Particulars in that Account, it appears we paid a Balance to *France* of 769000 *l*.

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They would fain persuade us, upon this to address the Parliament to make the Articles effectual provisionally, to be void again if the Trade does not prove to our Advantage. By this, as I have shewn, we shall lose the Benefit of our Treaty with *Portugal*, we shall lose that advantageous Trade for ever. What Provision, in any of our Acts of Parliament, will be able to restore us to that Trade, when it shall be once lost? Or what Amends will they make us, for the Loss of so advantageous a Commerce as we now enjoy with that Nation?

No: I shall give my Consent for trying the *French* Trade no otherwise than by their own Rule. "One way, say they, to judge of what may be imported for time to come, is to examine what has been imported for time past." Let them produce an exact Account of what has been imported thence in past Years, and then I will tell them what we are to expect for Years to come. But I despair of any such Account from them.

But now let us observe what use they would make of this Rule.

In the Account produced by me, the *French* Wines imported from *Michaelmas* 1685, to *Michaelmas* 1686. into *London* and the Out-Ports, were 16648 Tuns: They now would have us try our future Importations by our past; and they affirm that from 1674, to 1690, inclusive, the Medium of every Year's Wines imported into *London*, did not exceed $5532\frac{1}{6}$: and allowing those imported into the Out-Ports to be equal to a fourth or fifth Part of those of *London*, we are to believe that our whole Quantity

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of Wine im-
ported from
France.

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16648 Tuns
of Wine im-
ported from
France.

This quantity objected to, and affirmed to be but 6916 Tuns.

The Fraud in their Calculation.

Quantity of Wines imported into *England*, did not exceed 6916 Tuns *per annum*.

Behold here the Fraud of these Men ! This is a Period of sixteen Years, seven of these sixteen Years the *French* Trade was prohibited, that is, from 79 to 85 inclusive ; so that little or nothing was imported in those Years ; and the Years of Prohibition can be no Rule for the Years to come, when there shall be no such Prohibition. The Year 1690 was a Year of War with *France*, when we had little or no Wine from that Country ; and nothing could be more fraudulent than to argue from such Years to those of Peace, when there shall be an open Trade between both Countries. Then certainly they ought to have brought to this Account only the Medium of those Years, when our Trade was open, and the Goods of *France* not prohibited in *England*. But I shall do it for them.

First then, for the Years 75, 76, 78, 79, by Accounts laid before the House of Commons, the whole Quantity of *French* Wine imported into *London*, amounted to 34141 Tuns ; and allowing a fourth Part of that Quantity for the Out-ports (tho' it ought to be more) *viz.* 11380 Tuns, the whole Quantity then imported into *England* was 45521 Tuns ; which is, for the four Years in an Average, 11380 Tuns *per Annum*.

Again, for the Years 86, 87, 88, 89, the *French* Wines imported into *London* were 53605 Tuns, and in the Out-Ports, by the same proportion, 17868 ; in the whole, for *England*

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England only, 71473 Tuns: which at a Medium was 17868 Tuns for every one of those Years.

But now, to go from the Quantity to the Price.

The Maxims of Trade set the Price of 25 *l.* The Prices of Wine considered. at a Medium upon all Wines that shall hereafter be imported.

In the Account from *Michaelmas* 1685, to *Michaelmas* 1686, I set the Price of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* upon every Tun of Wine at a Medium imported in that Year.

The old Scheme for the Year 1668, makes the Price at that time to be 12 *l.* 10 *s.* at a Medium.

They cite Dr. *Davenant* for the Prices of Wine in 1668, and by his Authority make it 8 or 9 *l.* per Tun at a Medium; and this they would have to be the Standard of the Price for ever. But they might as well have cited the Price of Wine in the Reign of King *Richard II.* when the *French* Wines were sold in *England* at 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* per Tun, and the very best for 20 *s.* and offer that as a Standard for the present Age.

I make no doubt but the Merchants, who drew the Scheme in 1674, knew very well the Price of Wines in 1668; and as for my Account, so many experienc'd Gentlemen were concern'd in it, that it can admit of no Dispute; the Wines, as appear by the Invoices of that Year from *Bourdeaux*, costing 75 Crowns per Tun in an Average, which at 56 *d.* per Crown, as the Exchange then was, is 17 *l.* 10 *s.*

And for the future Price of 25 *l.* per Tun, if one way to judge of what may be in time to come, is to examine what hath been in times past, that Computation appears very modest; for Graves Wines cost in 1712 from 600 to 1500 Livres, and in 1713 from 450 to 850 Livres; which being in an Average 650 Livres, at 38 *d.* per Crown of three Livres each, make 34 *l.* 6 *s.*

And by all the Letters from *Bourdeaux*, Clarets are not likely to be cheaper the next Year, and probably no time hereafter: for Clarets were heretofore the beloved Wine of Great Britain only; they are now in great Reputation in *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and even in the *Czar's* Dominions: and it will easily be believ'd, that so many new Markets must very much advance the Price.

*The Account
of Exports
and Imports
justify'd.*

My Adversaries were very angry with the Account of Exports and Imports I published, and promised their Readers that they would take that *S C H E M E* to pieces, and hang it in the Sun a drying, when it shall shrink like a Red-Herring, to a Size no bigger than the true Substance of it.

But have they ever done this? No, let us examine then what they can do.

As to Linen.

Will they be able to reduce the Article of Linen? Will they reduce either the Quantities, or the Price? The Quantities are the very same which were laid before the last Parliament by the Officers of the *Customs*; and I am very well assured, they will never be able to object against the Prices. And I must ob-

serve

serve to them, that the very Articles of Linen imported hither from *France*, between *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, even by the *Custom-House* Accounts, besides the clandestine Importations, amount to 398611 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.*

Will they object then against the wrought Silk? The Quantity, in the above-mention'd Account of imported Goods, is 121497 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lib.* weight: So that that Quantity at least was fairly imported, and inter'd in the Books of the *Custom-House*. But they object against the Price of 50 *s. per lib.* and would reduce it to 28 *s.* If *French* Silk was purchas'd in that Country for 28 *s. per lib.* what prodigious Quantities of those Silks must have been clandestinely imported? If they can be bought in *France* so very cheap as 28 *s. per lib.* how many Looms are likely to be left in *Canterbury* or *Spittle-Fields*? This must needs be very fine News for all our *Weavers*. But such as have been conversant in the Silk Trade, know very well, that 50 *s. per Pound* was the Price then clear on Board in that Country at a Medium; and then the 121497 $\frac{1}{2}$ *lib.* in that Account, amounted to 303743 *l.* 10 *s.*

As to Silk.

The Wines in that Account are 16648 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tuns, and at 17 *l.* 10 *s. per Tun*, amount 291353 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* And is this Sum too, to shrink like a Red Herring in the Sun? They object against the Quantity, as being imported in the Year immediately following the Interruption of the *French Trade*; and so no Rule for other Years. But I must inform them, that the Importation of the following Years was still great-

As to Wine.

er ; and therefore nothing is to be objected against the Quantity of that Year. And as for the Price of 17 *l.* 10*s.* *per Tun*, I am able to justify it by the Invoices of the Merchants at that time : so that the Value of Wines imported then is still 291353*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

They have not yet objected against the Quantity or the Price of Brandy in that Year: that Article therefore remains still, as in the above-mention'd Account, 43372 *l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

The same must be said of Paper, which is, notwithstanding any thing said by them, 26,825 *l.* 5*s.*

The above-mention'd Articles amount to 1063905 *l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* And I am well assured that the above-mention'd Articles, and all the rest of the Goods imported between *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, will still appear to be about the Value of 1284419 *l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

And then will they allow nothing to be added to this Account for clandestine Importations? But I have no need to insist at present upon them. By the Account of Goods fairly imported and exported, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, it appears, that

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Our Imports were	1284419	10	3
Our Exports no more than	515228	14	3
	<hr/>		
So that our Loss was	769190	16	0

And was this to be accounted no Loss at all? Do they mean that it will be no Rule for our future Loss by the *French Trade*, if the Bill of Commerce should pass into a Law?

First,

First, for our Imports, are we likely to import less Linen than we did before, when the Duties shall be equal to those of *German* Linens, as by the late Treaty of Commerce? Shall we import less wrought Silk than we did before, when the Duties shall be no higher than on the wrought Silks of *Italy*, and much less than on those from other Countries? Especially if, as they say, the *French* sell their wrought Silk for 28 s. per Pound, and the same Manufacture cannot be made at any thing like the Price in *England*. It is true, the Duties upon *French* Wines are higher than they were formerly, and so they are upon all other Wines; but then either our Luxury or our Substance is so much increas'd, that near as much of all sorts of Wines appears to be imported of late Years, and enter'd at the *Custom-House*, notwithstanding these Duties, as was in former Years. And are we less fond of Clarets now than heretofore? And ought we not then to expect as great a Quantity of them, if the Duties upon them shall be reduc'd as low as those upon *Portugal* Wines, and much lower than on the Wines from other Countries? So that I must take it for granted, if the Treaty of Commerce shall be made effectual, that our Imports from *France* will be near as great as ever.

And then for our Exports, can we hope they will be as great as formerly? Has *France* been practising in the Woollen Manufactures for so many Years, that they should stand in need of the same Quantities from *England*? Has she been selling Woollen Manufactures

to *Italy* and *Turky*, for twenty Years last past, of her own, and even to under-sell us at those Markets, that she must now be furnish'd hence with those very Manufactures ? Has she yet arriv'd at no Perfection in all this time ? And is not Labour far cheaper there than in *Great Britain* ? They may as well argue, that we are now in danger of buying Cloth from the *Flemings*, because we did in the time of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, before we had any Looms of our own.

But let it be suppos'd, that we were still able to export our Woollen Manufactures into *France*, which however I deny ; can we still export as much of all other Goods ? I will desire them only to read over the *French King's* Edict of 1701, and to consider it in the following Words.

Ordonne pareillement sa Majesté que les Negocians Anglois, soit qu'ils viennent sur des Vaisseaux d'Angleterre, ou sur des Vaisseaux d'autres Nations à eux appartenans ; & les Vaisseaux Anglois, soit qu'ils appartiennent ou soient commandez par des Anglois, ou qu'ils appartiennent à des Negocians d'autres Nations, ou soient commandez par d'autres estrangers, ne pourront apporter dans le Royaume d'autres Marchandizes que celles du cru, & celles fabriquées avec des matieres du cru d'Angleterre, autres que celles dont l'entrée est cy-dessus prohibée : & si les dits Vaisseaux se trouvoient chargez d'autres Marchandizes, ils ne pourront en faire aucun dechargement dans les Ports du Royaume, à peine de confiscation de la Marchandize & du Vaisseau, & de trois mille
Livres

Livres d'amende contre le Marchant qui les recevroit dans le Royaume.

In English.

“ His Majesty likewise orders, that the *English* Traders, whether they come upon Ships belonging to *England*, or upon Ships of other Nations to them belonging; and *English* Ships, whether they belong to, or are commanded by *English*, or whether they belong to Traders of other Nations, or commanded by Foreigners, shall not bring into the Kingdom other Merchandize, than such as are of the Growth, or manufactured with the Materials of the Growth of *England*; over and above those of which the Entrance is herein before prohibited. And if the said Ships shall be loaden with other Merchandize, they shall not be permitted to make any Discharge thereof in the Ports of this Kingdom, upon pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, and three thousand Livres penalty upon the Importer.”

English not to bring to France in their own or other Ships any Merchandize, but English Produce.

This is an absolute Prohibition of all Foreign Goods exported from *England*, or of Goods made up of, or mix'd with Foreign Materials. These, as by the abovemention'd Account, from *Michaelmas*. 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, amounted to 269089*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* This Edict is not provided to be repeal'd by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which provides only for the Repeal of all Prohibitions, &c. IN RESPECT TO THE GOODS AND MERCHANDIZES OF

Great Britain; but not of those imported into *Great Britain* from Foreign Countries, or made or mix'd with the Materials of Foreign Countries. And if neither Foreign Goods nor Woollen Manufactures can be exported hence hereafter into *France*, we must abate of the Value of our former Exports above 300,000 *l.* and then our Imports being as above, almost 1,300,000 *l.* our Exports very little more than 200,000 *l.* we shall lose above a Million Sterling by our future Trade with *France*.

These Men insulted the *Guardian* for stating the Quantity of Goods to be hereafter annually imported from *France*, as follows, *viz.*

18,000 Tuns of Wine,

4000 Tuns of Brandy,

The Value of 700,000 *l.* in Linen,

The Value of 500,000 *l.* in wrought Silk,

And the Value of 30,000 *l.* in Paper.

Britain able
to consume,
and France
to supply us
with 18000
Tuns of
Wine annu-
ally.

“ This, *say they*, is to suppose we shall
“ import more Goods than it is possible for
“ this Nation to consume, or indeed for those
“ Parts of *France*, with which we traded, to
“ produce for Exportation.”

First then, by the Account I publish'd, it appears, that the Wine imported into *England* only, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, amounted to 16,648 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tuns. How little does this want of 18,000? And will it be suppos'd that none at all was imported into *Scotland*? or not enough to make up the whole Quantity of 18,000 Tuns for the whole united Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

They say, we pick out the first Year after the Interruption of the *French* Trade, as most
for

for our Purpose. But to convince my Readers of the Folly of the Assertion, I shall subjoin the following Account of the Imports of Wine into *England* from *France*, which was laid before the House of Commons in 1713.

		Tuns. Gal.	
From <i>Mich.</i> 1686	to <i>Mich.</i> 1687,	15,518	97
— — 1687	— — 1688,	14,214	171
— — 1688	— — 1689,	11,109	92
		<hr/>	
		40,842	108

To which must be added the Imports into all the Out-Ports, which is computed to be one Third of the Imports of the Port of *London*

13,614 36

54,456 144

So that in a Medium of these three Years, the annual Import is 18,152 Tuns, 48 Gallons; which is beyond the Calculation they cavil at, and this only for *England*.

But I must desire my Reader to take notice, that the Imports above-mention'd of the Year 1689, are but the Imports from *Michaelmas* 1688, to the Declaration of War in 1689. After which, there could hardly be any more imported that Year; which otherwise would undoubtedly have amounted to as much as any of the former Years.

We are further to observe, that in the Accounts above-mention'd there is no notice taken of the Importation of *French* Wines to *Scotland*; which is generally thought to be 3 or 4000 Tuns *per ann.* And will they now affirm, against so plain a Matter of Fact, That

Scotland
takes 3 or
4000 Tun of
French Wine
per ann.

all *Great Britain* cannot consume 18000 Tuns of *French Wine*? or that the Parts of *France* with which we usually traded, are not able to produce so great a Quantity for Exportation? *France* has annually produc'd heretofore above 18000 Tuns for this Kingdom, and this Kingdom has annually consum'd so great a Quantity of that Wine: and what then becomes of their Assertion, That *France* cannot produce, nor *Great Britain* consume 18000 Tuns of Wine?

England
spends annu-
ally above
3000 Tuns
of Malt
Spirits.

The next Article is that of Brandy: 'tis supposed we may import hereafter 3000 Tuns; and cannot *France* produce, or *Great Britain* consume such a Quantity? It is certain, *England* only consumes a much greater Quantity of Malt-Spirits, and 'tis ridiculous to say, that this is a great Quantity for *France* to produce.

600000 Va-
lue of Linen
to 7 Millions
of People
but 1 s and
8d halfpenny
per Head.

The Linen hereafter to be imported, the *Guardian* supposed to be 600000 *l. per ann.* By the Account I published, it appears, the Value of 398611 *l. 14 s. 10 d.* was fairly imported in one Year; this is two Thirds of the whole Quantity suppos'd hereafter to be imported into this Kingdom. It is generally believ'd there are seven Millions of People in *Great Britain*, and will the Value of 600000 *l.* in Linen (not above 1 *s.* and 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ for every Head in *England*, for Shirts, Sheets, and all sorts of Linen) be thought extravagant?

French Li-
nen most used
formerly in
England.

'Tis also notorious, that little other than *French Linen* was us'd in *England*; whence 'tis natural to infer that very great Quantities were clandestinely run upon the Coast. As for *France* not being able to produce so much Linen for Exportation, it is so absurd, that I shall not vouchsafe it any other Answer. Is

Is the Value of 30000 *l.* in Paper too much for *Great Britain* to consume, or *France* to make for Exportation? By the very Account which I have published from the Parliament, it appears that the Paper fairly imported into *England* only, from that Country, in one Year, was of the Value of 26825 *l.* 5 *s.*

30000 *l.*
annually of
their Paper
imported.

And, Lastly, for wrought Silk, is 500000 *l.* a Sum so very extravagant? It will hardly be thought sufficient to buy Hoods for the whole Female Sex in the United Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, allowing nothing at all for Scarfs, Gowns and Petticoats. By the above-mention'd Account, the Value entred in one Year at the Port of *London*, and the Out-Ports, amounted to 303743 *l.* 10 *s.* and shall nothing at all be allowed for clandestine Importations? Shall it be said too that no *French* Silks were ever worn in *Scotland*? The Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk is a very inconsiderable Quantity for the annual Consumption of *Great Britain*: And 'tis but a Trifle for so great a People as the *French* Nation to make for Exportation. 'Tis notorious that wrought Silk is at least the second greatest Manufacture of that Country: Will they then pretend that 500000 *l.* Value of wrought Silk, is too great a Quantity for *France* to make, or *Great Britain* to consume?

And 500,
000 *l.* of
their Silk.

If the *Guardian's* Account of our future Imports were true, they pretend that our Customs upon *French* Goods must be as follow:

For

	l.
For 18,000 Tuns of <i>French Wine</i> , at 27 l. per Tun ————	486000
For 4000 Tuns of Brandy at 51 l. per Tun ————	204000
For 700,000 l. Value of Linen at 15 l. per Ct. ————	105000
For 125,000 Pounds weight of Lustrings and Alamodes, at 1 l. 14 s. per lib.	212500
For 125,000 Pounds weight of other Silk, at 10 s. 6 d. per lib. ————	65625
And for all other Goods the Customs would be ————	100000
	—————
In all	1,173,125

So great an Addition to the public Revenue, they say, will be sufficient to support the publick Affairs for the future, without loading the Land, and without any more grievous Malt-Taxes; nay, and will enable the Crown without any new Act of Parliament, to lessen the Publick Debts, and pay off all the redeemable Funds in a shorter time than could be otherwise expected, to the great Ease of the Nation.

I will shew them that nothing can be more ridiculous and absurd than what is here suggested. But first I must desire my Readers to observe the Unfairness of these People: To swell the Customs upon our future Imports from *France*, as they have done, they make the *Guardian* suppose that 4000 Tuns of Brandy shall hereafter be imported, when at the Foot of his Account the *Guardian* has supposed no more than 3000 Tuns. In like manner, they had added 100000 l. to the *Guardian's* Article of Linen, by computing 700000 l. instead of 600000 l.

They

They also suppose that the Value of 500000 *l.* in wrought Silk must amount to 250000 Pounds weight, whereas 200000 Pounds weight will amount to that Value. They then suggest that one half of the Weight must consist of Lustrings and Alamodes, which pay 1 *l.* 14 *s.* per Pound Custom: which never was suppos'd by the *Guardian*, since very little of those sorts are now in use in *Great Britain*. So that the 200000 Pounds weight hereafter to be imported, will pay no more than 10 *s.* and 6 *d.* per Pound. And lastly, they add 100000 *l.* for the Customs upon all other Goods; whereas the above-mentioned Articles being deducted, all that ever have been imported from *France* in one Year, are not by the late Treaty of Commerce to pay above one half of the last-mentioned Sum. If all these things shall be consider'd, a prodigious Abatement must be made of their Sum of 1173125 *l.*

But now do these Persons believe that the Customs upon the Goods imported from *France* will be a clear Addition to the publick Revenue? Do they not imagine that the Imports from other Countries, and the Customs upon them, will abate as those of *France* shall increase? To convince them of this Mistake, I shall present them with an Extract of an Account of the Wines, which was laid before the last Parliament from the *Custom-house*; and shall take the four Years during the Prohibition of the *French Trade*, and the four following Years after that Prohibition was repeal'd. It is

An ACCOUNT of Goods imported into the Port of London only, viz.

Yrs.	Fr. Wines.	Port. Wines	Spa. Wines.	Rhen. Wines
	Tuns. Gal.	Tuns. Gal.	Tuns. Gal.	Tuns. Gal.
1682	—	13862 201	5448 193	1743 138
1683	— 65	16772 7	5601 116	1260 192
1684	—	1611 108	11285 180	1302 163
1685	—	12185 140	4430 100	1457 174
1686	12760 237	289 59	4193 222	812 101
1687	15518 97	327 26	3562 238	923 91
1688	14218 171	540 205	3251 220	884 191
1689	11109 92	579 220	4650 115	536 177

1. By this Account it appears there were imported of *French Wines* into *London* only, during the four Years after the Prohibition was taken off 13,401 Tuns, 193 Gallons *per ann.* at a Medium.

2. That more *Portugal Wines*, at a Medium, were annually imported during that Prohibition than afterwards, by 10,670 Tuns, 216 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons, *per ann.*

3. That more *Spanish Wines*, at a Medium, were imported before than after, by 2776 Tuns, 189 $\frac{1}{4}$ Gallons *per Ann.*

4. That more *Rhenish Wines* were also imported, at a Medium, before than after, by 645 Tuns, 24 Gallons, *per Ann.*

So that 'tis manifest, the Importation of Wines from other Countries decreas'd almost in the very same Proportion as that from *France* increas'd; and consequently, we lost of our Customs upon the Wines of other Countries,

as much, or more, than we gain'd by those of France. And will they now pretend, that what has been can never be again? Or, that we shall still consume as many of the Wines of other Countries as we did before, notwithstanding the Importation of greater Quantities to France?

But why so great a Sum to be paid for Customs? Does the *Guardian* any where pretend, that all our Imports shall be enter'd at the Custom-house? That none at all shall be run?

The Encouragement for running French Goods.

Will not the Gain of above 200 per Cent. by saving the Duties of Brandy, Cent. per Cent. by those of Wine, above 20 per Cent. by those of wrought Silk, and 15 per Cent. by those of Linen and all other Goods, be a sufficient Encouragement for their clandestine Importation? Can this be prevented by a negligent Guard upon so large a Coast as that of Great Britain? Or is every one so honest here, as not to defraud the Government for so great a Profit?

But lastly, let it be suppos'd that the Revenue would be increas'd by passing the Bill of Commerce, either 200,000 l. or a Million, or any greater Sum (for the greater, still the worse for Great Britain) ought this to be any Temptation, either to our Landed Gentlemen, or our Trading People, to pass that Bill? They must pay very dear for this Increase of the Publick Revenue, if they should. For example, we purchase Wines and other Commodities from France for Money; but from Portugal and Italy, in exchange for our Manufactures: and if we should cease to purchase Wines and Raw Silks, &c. from these

French Trade ruinous to our Manufactures and Lands, tho' it should increase the Customs.

latter,

latter, will not they give over buying our Manufactures? What Havock must this make among our labouring People? And must not our Gentlemen too lose those Markets for the Product of their Lands? Again, we purchase great Part of our Linen from *Hamburgh*, *Germany*, and *Holland*, for which we pay them in Manufactures; the rest we make ourselves: and if the Value of 600000 *l.* in Linen should be imported from *France*, must not so many of our People be depriv'd of their Employments in the Linen, Woollen, and other Manufactures, as are subsisted either by what is made at home, or are employ'd in such Manufactures as are sent to *Germany*, &c. to purchase the Linen we fetch from thence? And what then can they do, but throw themselves upon the Lands for a Maintenance? The same thing must be said of wrought Silk: If we shall import the Value of 500000 *l.* from *France*, there will be an end of manufacturing as great a Value here in *England*; and what then shall become of our *Weavers* here, who are subsisted by their Labour to the Value of the Money which must be paid to *France*, to maintain the Labourers in that Kingdom? The like is also true of Paper, and many other Manufactures, and even of Brandy, in prejudice of our Spirits, which are drawn from Malt, Cyder, &c.

But the Mischief is yet greater to the Land-
ed than the Trading Interest. The poor Labourers indeed will lose their Employments, yet still they must be subsisted, and subsisted from the Rents: The Gentlemen must be forced

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ced to abate of their Rents, by the Loss of many of their former Markets for their Wool, Flax, and other Products of their Lands. And not only this, but they must also be burden'd with the Maintenance of such a Number of new Poor, as shall cost their Lands vastly more than 'tis possible for the Crown to gain by any Increase of Customs.

'Twas objected against my Account, that I had pick'd out a Year immediately after a Prohibition of the *French* Commerce, and when there had been a long want of *French* Goods in this Nation. And this was likely to increase the Imports of that Year beyond those of any other. They instance particularly in the Wines, as if we were more than ordinarily greedy of them, so soon after a long Prohibition.

*Objections
against my
Account an-
swer'd.*

But I must refer my Reader to the Table of Imported Wines above, where he will see that much greater Quantities of *French* Wines were imported the two following Years into the Port of *London*.

We were so far from picking out a Year for our Purpose, that we have taken the only whole Year of the Exports and Imports between the two Nations, which was laid before the Parliament of 1713. Indeed the two following Years were order'd into the House of Commons, but were never brought in by the Officers of the Customs. They were made ready, as I have heard for the House; but by whose Interest they were kept out, whether by those who were for the Bill or against it, the Reader will be able to judge. But I believe every one will imagine, that the Gentlemen who were
for

for promoting that Bill, had sufficient Power to bring those Years before the Parliament, if they would have made any thing for their Purpose. As for the Merchants without doors, they were so far from picking out a Year for their Purpose, that they had only *Hobson's Choice*, and no other.

*Their Froud
about Brass,
Copper, and
Clock-work.*

As a Specimen of their Sincerity, these Men desired their Readers to observe the Inconsistencies in our Account, and began thus :

“ Wrought Brass and Copper, valu'd at

“ 8 *l. per Ct.*

“ Clock-Work, at 40 *s. per Ct.*

By this their Readers were instructed to believe, that we have valu'd wrought Brass and Copper, and perhaps the meanest Sorts of them, at 8 *l. per C. 17 d. per Pound* ; and Clock-work, the finest Sort, of wrought Brass, at 40 *s. per Cent.* not much above 4 *d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Pound.*

But after all, what if this Clock-work should be Iron, and not Brass ? Clock-work not for the Parlour, but the Kitchen or the Bellfrey ? The Clock-work of the *Blacksmith*, and not of the *Watchmaker* ? If this should be the Fact, every one of my Readers will acknowledge, that 40 *s. per Cent.* is a sufficient Valuation. Behold then the Candour and Ingenuity of these Men !

These two Articles, as return'd by the *Cassom-House*, and as valu'd by the Merchants stand thus :

Wrought

l. s. d.

Wrought Brass and Copper	{	28½ Ct. — 8 l. per Ct. — 228 0 0
Iron wrought and Clock- work		
	{	400½ Ct. — 2 l. per Ct. — 800 10 0

Now I ask them, what can be the Clock-work that is join'd with wrought Iron? But they very artificially sunk wrought Iron, that the Clock-work might be thought Brass. What Adversaries have I to deal with?

I was charg'd with Ignorance and Stupidity, upon my Table of Wines imported into the Port of *London*, which I produc'd, and my Conclusions from it, that during the *French* Trade we imported annually about 14,000 Tuns of Wine extraordinary from *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Rhine*; and that immediately upon the taking off that Prohibition, we imported about 13,400 Tuns of *French* Wines per ann. and ceas'd importing that extraordinary Quantity of 14,000 Tuns per ann. from those other Countries. 'Twas said, that the extraordinary Quantities of Wines, which appear by the *Custom-House* Account to be imported from *Spain* and *Portugal* during the Years of the *French* Prohibition, were indeed *French* Wines, but enter'd as the Wines of *Spain* and *Portugal*, paying *Spanish* Duties; that this was done by the Direction of the Court, and by the Connivance of the Officers of the Customs, because during the Prohibition they could not be enter'd directly from *France*. From hence 'twas inferr'd, that both myself

Wines imported from Spain, &c. affirm'd to be French.

myself and the Merchants who assist me, are the most stupid and ignorant People in the World, for but imagining that those extraordinary Quantities of Wines, which were then enter'd as from *Spain* and *Portugal*, were any other than *French* Wines.

But I do assure them, that I was not so stupidly ignorant as they imagine. When this very Table came first into my hands, I had a violent Suspicion that this was the Fact: But *Custom-House* Accounts with them have been so sacred till this last Paper of theirs, that I had not the Confidence to contradict them; tho' I believe it very possible for *Spain* and *Portugal*, at any time, to spare us more than those extraordinary Quantities of Wine in any one Year, without any Injury to themselves. But that which I meant by publishing this Table, was either to gain an Acknowledgment from them, that those extraordinary Quantities of Wine were really imported from *Spain* and *Portugal*, or their Confession, that the very *Custom-House* Accounts were false. They have very frankly made this last Confession, and they shall presently see what Use I intend to make of it.

First, they assert, That from 1674 exclusive, to 1690 inclusive, the Quantity of Wines imported from France, one Year with another, in the Port of London, was 5532 Tuns $1\frac{1}{2}$ a Year. This they did, because no more appears in the *Custom-House* Accounts for the whole time; when one half was a time of Prohibition, wherein no Entries were made at all from France. But if 13 or 14000 Tuns of Wine

were

were really imported, tho' not enter'd from France in the Port of *London*, then the whole Quantity annually imported into the Port of *London*, was not 5532 Tuns $\frac{1}{16}$, as they nicely calculate, but 12 or 13000 Tuns *per ann.*

They acknowledge they had this Table of imported Wines by them, (and indeed they must have had it when they wrote their Paper.) They accuse me and my Assistants of the greatest Ignorance and Stupidity, for imagining that the extraordinary Quantities of Wine enter'd from *Spain* and *Portugal*, during the *French* Prohibitiou, were any other than *French* Wines; so that 'tis clear, they could not be so grossly ignorant or stupid. It remains then, that they maliciously impos'd upon their Readers so small a Quantity as 5532 Tuns and $\frac{1}{16}$, for the whole annual Importation into the Port of *London*, when they knew that 13 or 14000 Tuns were annually imported. What will they be able to say to this, but that I have laid a Bait before them, and they have been so great Fools as to swallow it?

But this is not the worst Consequence that attends this Confession. "To what purpose, say they, do these Men beat the Bush, and dance in a Circle? The *Custom-House* is a Record of these things. Let them join issue with us, and take a just, fair, attested Account." I have produced here a *Custom-House* Account of the Wines imported into *London*, an Account which they themselves acknowledge to be a true one; and now they tell me, and I believe very truly, and indeed I was always of this Opinion ever since it first came

*The Court
conniv'd at
false En-
tries of
French
Wine for
others.*

came into my hands, That the *French* Wines, during the Prohibition, were enter'd as *Spanish* and *Portugal* Wines, by Direction of the Court, and Connivance of the Officers of the Customs. So that it seems the Officers have conniv'd at false Entries, directly contrary to an Act of Parliament, and the Court then directed their so doing. What a mortal Stab have they given to the Records they pretended so much to value? Do they not here instruct us never to expect a true Account from the *Custom-House*, when it shall be the Interest of a Court to give a false one? It was no doubt the Inclination of the Court heretofore to falsify the Old SCHEME, by falsifying the Accounts of the *Custom-House*; and can we believe they did not do it?

*Price of
17 l. 10 s.
per Tun of
French
Wine justifi-
fy'd.*

Since we are upon the Article of Wines, and they have begun to undervalue the Goods imported from *France* in our Account, and to over-value our Exports; I think it not improper to justify the Price we have given of Wines.

The Inspector-General's Words, say they, are these: "In stating the Balance between
" two Countries, the prime Cost only in the
" said respective Countries should be calculated. Now 'tis notorious, the prime Cost
" of Wine was about 8 l. per Tun; in
" which Valuation I appeal to all the old experienced Merchants who formerly dealt to
" *France*."

Well then, with them, and their *Inspector-General*, I appeal to the old experienced Merchants. One of them has been so kind, as to transcribe

transcribe from his Books, at my Request, an Account of the Wines he imported from *France* in 1686, which is the very Year I have publish'd. The Account of his whole Quantity of Wines, one with another, amounts to 17 *l.* 8 *s.* *per Tun*, at a Medium ; and I must observe to him, that in his whole Quantity there are none of the Wines of *St. Laurence*, *Champaign*, or *Burgundy*, and no more more than five Tuns of *Hermitage*, in 107 Tuns of Wine: and yet they all amount to, at a Medium, the Price last above-mention'd, far different from the Value of these Men and the *Inspector-General*. So that I must take 17 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Tun* to have been the current Price of that Year, till they shall produce the Invoices of Merchants to the contrary: for as for them and their *Inspector-General*, they are no manner of Authority.

There is no doubt, but a *British* Parliament will consult the Invoices of the old experienc'd Merchants, before they will pass a Law, by which this Nation will have almost 300000 *l.* *per ann.* to pay to *France* for the single Article of Wines.

I shall consider another of their Observations upon this Subject ; which is, that no Wines could be run in the above-mention'd Year : *Was it possible, say they, that any Wine could be run, when it paid but 35 s. per Hogshead ?* By which, their Readers are made to believe that 35 *s.* *per Hogshead*, or 7 *l.* *per Tun*, was the whole Duty between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686.

But

*Duty on
French
Wine in
1685, 13 l.
1 s. 2 d. per
Tun,*

But what if the Duty at that time upon *French Wines* was 70 *per Cent.* of the whole Value, had not this been sufficient Encouragement for the Smuggler? Could any fair Trader hope to make so much?

Behold here then the Duties, as they stood from the 24th of *June* 1685,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Till the 23d of <i>June</i> 1685	6	8	1
On the 24th of <i>June</i> , more for the new Impost	—	6	3
Coinage	—	0	10
	<hr/>		
Per Tun	13	1	2

*Encourage-
ment for
Smuggling.*

Thirteen Pounds one Shilling and two Pence *per Tun*, is not 35 *s.* but 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Hogshead, and above 70 *per Cent.* of the whole Value of Wines; which in the Account is estimated at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Tun.* Was it not worth the Smuggler's while, to run the risque of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* to gain 13 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* by saving the Duties? Was it not worth his while, to hazard the Principal, for the clear Gain of 70 *per Cent.* besides all the Advantages which the Smuggler has in common with the fair Trader?

I come now to prove,

1. That the Importation and Customs of the Wines of other Countries must decrease as those from *France* shall increase, not only by Vouchers from the *Custom-House*, but from Reason.

2. That *French Wines*, tho' bought in that Country at the Valuation in the *British Merchant*,

chant, will yet be cheaper than those of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *Rhine*.

3. That *French Wines*, tho' they should be bought at the *Guardian's* Valuation, will yet be preferr'd and used in *England*, rather than those from other Countries.

4. And that the *Mercator* is very saucy upon the *Portugal* Treaty.

The *Guardian*, No. 170 supposed, if the Bill of Commerce should have pass'd, that the whole Quantity of *French Wines* which should hereafter be imported into the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, would amount to 18,000 Tuns per Ann. I prov'd from the *Custom-House* Accounts, that almost that whole Quantity has been annually imported, when the Trade was open between both Countries, into *South-Britain* only, without craving any Allowance for clandestine Importations.

The *Mercator* insults the *Guardian* for his extravagant Supposition, and says, That if so great a Quantity shall hereafter be imported, then at 27 l. per Tun, which will be the Duty even by the late Treaty of Commerce, the Customs upon *French Wines* only will amount to 486,000 l. per ann. He is very merry with the *Guardian* for projecting so large an Addition to the Revenue, and furnishing Gentlemen with so good an Argument for the Bill of Commerce: tho' I have prov'd and shall further prove, that it would be the Ruin of our Manufactures.

But has the *Guardian* any were suppos'd, that all this Wine shall be fairly imported? Have not I affirmed, that to save the Duty of

18000 Tuns
of French
Wine would
be imported
per ann.

An Addition
of Duty by
French
Wine ruin-
ous to our
Manufac-
tures.

27 l. per Tun, above *Cent. per Cent.* of the *Guardian's* Value, must be sufficient Encouragement for the Smuggler? And do the Goods which are clandestinely imported pay any Customs at all? Have not I ask'd every one of these Questions? And has the *Mercator* vouchsafed to give an Answer to any one?

*Increase of
Duty by
French
Wines abate
the Duty by
other Wines.*

Again, Of all the Wines that shall be fairly imported and enter'd at the *Custom-house*, why must those from *France* make any Addition to the Customs? Why may there not be an Abatement in proportion of the Wines from other Countries, which must pay as great Customs, if the Treaty should be made effectual? I have exhibited a *Custom-house* Account of the Wines imported for eight Years together into the Port of *London*; by which it appears, that during the first four Years, while *French* Wines were prohibited, so much the greater Quantity was imported from other Countries; and that after the taking off that Prohibition, 13 or 14000 Tuns were annually imported from *France*, and so much less in proportion from *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Rhine*. If this had not been a false Entry, it had been a Demonstration, that we have abated as much or more of the Wines and Customs of other Countries, as we gain'd by those of *France*. But allowing that the Wines from *France* were enter'd from other Places, 'tis still a Demonstration that what came from one Place supply'd the Want from any other.

*They deny
the Account
which they
approved
before.*

Upon this, the *Mercator* in a fury, says the Wines of the first four Years were wrong enter'd by the Direction of the Court, and by the Connivance

Connivance of the Officers of the Customs. Rather than be press'd by the Argument, they chose to fall foul upon an Account which they acknowledge to be truly return'd from the *Custom-house*; tho', as I have shewn, this very Acknowledgment is attended with very fatal Consequences both to the Cause and to himself.

But let the Consequences be what they will, they have given up a *Custom-house* Account: and I am very well contented they should do so, not only for the sake of those Consequences, but because I do not stand in need of the Argument. For I think nothing can be more certain, if the Bill of Commerce should pass, than that our Wines hereafter will be imported chiefly from *France*, and that we shall abate in proportion for the Wines and Customs from other Countries.

We now pay 53 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* Customs for *French* Wines unfilled; yet still we are fond of this beloved Liquor. And if the Customs shall be reduc'd to less than half, to 24 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* will not the Consumption be increas'd? Which is the Wine that every *Englishman* will chuse, *Portugal* or *French* Wine, if the Price of both should be the same? But what if by the reduction of the Customs on both to an Equality, by the Bill of Commerce, the latter should be the cheapest? Then 'tis certain, so much of our Customs from *Portugal* must be abated.

He finds fault with my Valuation of *French* Wines at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* per Tun, and fancies he has me herein a Dilemma; either that I can-

not prove my Valuation, or if I do, that *Portugal* Wines will be still cheapest, and consequently the common Draught of this Kingdom.

In the first place, I see no reason to be offended with my Valuation of *French* Wines at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* clear on board in that Country. I expect Proofs to the contrary; and whensoever they shall be produc'd, they will bear so much the stronger against the second part of his Dilemma, *viz.* that then the Wines of *Portugal* will be the cheapest.

Price of
Portugal
Wines.

For, secondly, I shall shew him that *French* Wines will still be cheapest, even with the Valuation of 17 *l.* 10 *s.* per Tun: Since 'tis computed by those Merchants who have ship'd off the greatest Quantity of *Port O Port* Wines, that they have cost clear on board, for these ten Years last past, 22 Millrees per Pipe, at a Medium, (without including one Year, in which the Price was much higher) which at 6 *s.* per Millree, is 13 *l.* 4 *s.* per Tun.

But the *Lisbon* Wines are always dearer, *viz.* one with another about 38 Millrees per Pipe; which also, at 6 *s.* per Millree, is 22 *l.* 16 *s.* per Tun.

l. s. d.

Now allowing that, *communibus annis*, our Importation is as great of the one, as of the other, the Price of *Portugal* Wines at a Medium, was ————

18 0 0

To which ought to be added for Freight at that time ————

6 0 0

For Leakage and Insurance then ————

3 0 0

And for Customs unfilled ————

24 1 1

In all — 51 1 1

If

If any Man doubts this Account, let him ask any *Portugal* Merchant, whether allowing all other Charges, and for bad Debts, he has been able to make great Profit of his *Lisbon* and *Portugal* Wines together, at 30 *l. per Pipe*, or 60 *l. per Tun*, one with another; or whether he has been able to do any more than save himself: whence it must follow, that 18 *l. per Tun* in that Country is a very common Price.

But if any should object, that this was in time of War, and that I ought not to value the Wines to be imported thence, in time of Peace, at the Price of a time of War:

To this I answer, either we shall buy as great a Quantity from *Portugal* as before, or we shall not. If we shall, the same Demand will still keep up the same Price; if not, then he gives up his Argument, that our Importations from *Portugal* will not be lessen'd, and that the Customs upon *French* Wines will prove so much Addition to the Revenue. Therefore to please this Man, I must insist that the Price of Wines clear aboard in *Portugal*, will be the same in Peace as War.

I will allow indeed that an Abatement must be made of the above-mention'd Price of 51 *l. 1 s. 1 d.* in a time of Peace, viz. 4 *l.* upon the Freight, and 1 *l.* on the Leakage and Insurance, 5 *l.* in the whole upon these Accounts; and then it will remain, that the Wines of *Portugal* must stand the Merchant here in 46 *l. 1 s. 1 d.*

Let us see now what *French* Wines will stand the Merchant in here in *England*, according to the late Treaty of Commerce.

		l. s. d.	
<i>The Price of</i>	<i>The Price in France, at my Valuation</i>		
French	per Tun	17	10 0
Wine ac-	Freight	1	0 0
cording to	Leakage and Insurance	1	10 0
the Treaty	Customs	24	1 0
of Commerce.			

In all — 44 1 1

<i>The Price of Portugal Wines, as be-</i>			
fore, is		46	1 1
<i>Price of French Wines will be</i>		44	1 1

So that the latter will be cheapest, per
Tun ————— 2 0 0

As for the *Spanish* and *Italian* Wines, not only the Duties upon these are higher, but the Leakage, Freight and Insurance must needs be a great deal more than from *France*; so that with his good leave, the Case is not quite so plain as he says it is, *That the Portuguese Trade will always have the Preference in England*, or that *French* Wines will not hereafter be the common Draught in this Kingdom. For my own part I think they would be the common Draught, even tho' they should be bought in *France* at the *Guardian's* Price of 25 *l.* per Tun; the Wines are so much preferable in themselves, and even that Price would not make an Addition of above two Pence in a Quart. And where is the Gentleman who would not be at this expence, for the gratification of his Palate?

How then has this Writer made good the *Inequality* between the Wines of *France* and *Portugal*, to the Advantage of the latter, which
he

he says, is the thing insisted upon by the *Portugal* Treaty?

He asks, which is likely to be the common Draught, *Portugal* or *French* Wine? I answer, *French* Wine. Not to insist upon the general Inclination towards every thing that is *French*, these Wines will be the cheapest; but they are so preferable in themselves, that I believe, at a third part greater Price, they would be the common Draught in *England*.

I think I have said enough to demonstrate, that our Importation of Wine from *Portugal*, and other Countries, must abate, as that from *France* shall increase; and consequently that the Importation of *French* Wines will make no Addition to the *Customs*.

The Advocates for the *French* Trade say, *The Treaty with Portugal ought to go for nothing*. What! That Treaty go for nothing, by which we have been enabled to pay such Armies in *Portugal*, without remitting any Sums from *England*! By which we have also paid such Sums to our Armies in other Countries! That Treaty go for nothing, by which we have coin'd above a Million of Gold in the *Tower*! This is downright Madness. Nothing can be equal to it, except the *Mercator's* Imagination, that our Importation of *French* Wines may be increas'd, without abating that from other Countries, or that the *Customs* on *French* Goods will be a new Fund to pay the Nation's Debts, without abating in proportion the *Customs* on Goods, of the like kind, from other Countries.

Our Advantage by the Portugal Treaty.

I come now,

1. To the *Mercator's* Account of our Gain by the *French* Trade.

2. To his last Article, of our gaining 500,000 *l.* by exporting our Goods in our Shipping.

3. To shew, that 13,000 Tuns of Shipping were sufficient for all our Exports, between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, by an Enumeration of Particulars.

4. To consider the *Mercator's* Dissertation concerning the Advantage of employing our own Shipping.

5. To prove, that the Gain by exporting our own Goods to *France* in thirteen thousand Tuns of Shipping, was not above 6500 *l.* And,

6. That the Sum of 493,500 *l.* is struck off from the *Mercator's* Gain of 500,000 *l.* by the Article of Shipping.

Of all that these Men have publish'd, what follows, is, in my Opinion, the most extraordinary. It is an Account of the Trade between *France* and *England*, from *Michaelmas* 1685 to *Michaelmas* 1686, by which *France*, on one side, is made Debtor to us, for

l. *s.* *d.*

<i>The Mercator's Account of the French Trade,</i>	The Value of Goods exported directly hence to <i>France</i>	————	742,077	4	2½
	Ditto to <i>France</i> , via <i>Holland</i>	—	300,000	0	0
	Ditto, via <i>Flanders</i>	— —	100,000	0	0
	For Corn exported in dear Years		50,000	0	0
	For Advance on Sale of Goods there		64,200	0	0
	For Profit, by use of 50,000 Tuns of our Shipping, in exporting our Goods to that Country		500,000	0	0
	Total Value —		1,756,277	4	2½
			Well!		

Well! this Writer is the most compleat Accountant in the World, that's certain. There is some Policy in swelling an Account, for then a Man will hardly have the Confidence to strike off so much, as not to leave him still enough for his Purpose. He must be a very bold Man indeed, that shall presume to strike off above 1200000 *l.* from 1750000 *l.* But let the Danger be what it will, I resolve to try my Fortune; and I begin with this Article of Shipping.

Fifty thousand Tuns of Shipping employ'd to export our Goods to *France!* and 500000 *l.* Profit to us for the Use of those Ships!

First, let me consider his Quantity of Tunnage, what were the Goods we sent to *France* between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, that could fill up all the Room in 50000 Tuns of Shipping.

The Weight or Bulk of the Woollen Manufacture we sent to *France* in that Year, must be the same, whether with my Valuation, or with his. The Tunnage of those Goods is still the same, whether as I have valu'd them, or at any higher Price. By the best Information I can get, all the Woollen Goods mention'd in the Account, according to the Manner of computing the Tunnage for those sorts of Goods, cannot exceed 500 Tuns; and if he will value them at higher Prices than I have done, yet still the Bulk will be the same.

The next heavy Article is Corn: The Corn which was exported in that Year to *France*, according to the *Custom-House* Account, was

13156 Quarters; this, at five Quarters to a Tun, is 2631 Tuns.

Another heavy Article is Tin, Pewter, Lead, Lead-shot, wrought Brass and Copper, Iron Ordnance, Iron wrought and Clock-work, Nails and Steel: But of all these things, no more was exported in that Year than 2853 Tuns in weight, tho' extremely short of that in Bulk.

The next great Article is Coals, 20 Chaldron from the Port of *London*, and 1557 Chaldron from the Out-Ports, which in the whole is 3658 Tuns. But here I must do myself the Justice to acknowledge, that by a Mistake of the Copy, instead of 1557 Chaldrons from the Out-Ports, it is set down in the Account only 557 Chaldrons, which makes but little Difference, viz. 500 *l.* in the Account, but a very great one in the Tunnage.

All the Plantation-Goods, exported in that Year, did not exceed 360 Tuns.

All our *Turky* Goods, exported thither in that Year, did not require 114 Tuns of Shipping.

Neither did our *East-India* Goods amount to 530 Tuns.

The Drugs, exported in that Year, were not above 20 Tuns.

The Quantities of Beer, Braziletta-wood, Logwood, Oil ordinary, Linseed Oil, Pitch, Tar, Haberdashery Ware, Tann'd Leather, Butter, Glue, Gunpowder, Starch, Allom, Cheese, Bees-Wax, Coney-Wool, Skins, Pot-Ashes, Almonds, Barilla, Brimstone, Currants,

Currants, Cinnamon, Cochineal, Elephants Teeth, Figs, Hemp, Honey, Hops, wrought Inkle, Raisins, Soap, Tallow, *Spanish* Wool, Copperas, Bread, Hilling-stones and Calveskins, mention'd in the Account return'd from the *Custom-House*, do not amount quite to 2000 Tuns.

The whole Number of Tuns above-mention'd, are but 12666; the rest of the Goods exported in that Year, were but inconsiderable as to their Weight or Bulk. And I will defy him or his Patrons, to shew, that all our Exports of that Year might not be stow'd at once, with all the Convenience in the World, in 13000 Tuns; a little more than a fourth Part of his 50000 Tuns of Shipping.

Fifty thousand Tuns of Shipping reduc'd to 13000.

He says, he has heard that the *French* Trade employ'd 1000 Sail of our Ships, however he thinks 500 may be well allow'd in this Account; but he might as well have covered the Sea with a Fleet as big as that of *Xerxes*: We are sure our Exports did but little towards it. Thirteen thousand Tuns of Shipping will make no more than 130 Sail of Ships of 100 Tuns each. But if it shall be consider'd too, that every Ship may make so near a Voyage three or four times in a Year, 30 or 35 of these Vessels, or about 3500 Tuns, were sufficient to carry out our annual Exports thither.

Further reduc'd to 3500 Tuns.

But the most extravagant Part of the Jest is still behind, and that is, that the Profit we made, by exporting our Goods to *France* in our own Shipping, was 500000*l.* to this Kingdom: And this is the next thing to be consider'd.

The Profit by our Shipping to France considered.

We:

We are so unfortunate as to have lost already about three fourth Parts of his Profit of 500000 *l.* by Shipping, by the Reduction of near the three fourth Parts of his Tunnage: And I am now determin'd to leave him little more than the 80th Part of this Profit, even upon the Supposition, that all the Goods were carried out in our own Shipping, which nobody can or will pretend was the Case.

He has given us one of his wonderful Disquisitions upon the vast Advantages of Shipping to a Nation; "That 'tis a Livelihood to the "Master-Builder, his Servants, his hired "Carpenters, Caulkers, Joyners, Carvers, "Painters, Smiths, and other Tradesmen, " &c." And then he runs on to the Rope-makers, Powder-men, Chandlers, Seamen, Slop-sellers, to *Wapping, Rotherhithe, Ratcliffe, Lime-house, Deptford, and Blackwall.*

The Influence, says he, take it from the Stocks to the setting sail, is hardly to be imagin'd, and with great Difficulty to be cast up.

The Cost or Value of a Ship considered.

Not with so great Difficulty as he imagines: I shall cast it up for him with a very great deal of ease; and not only this, but the Advantage the Nation made by exporting all the Goods in my former Account, supposing it to be all in her own Shipping: and I believe I shall convince every one, that it was far short of half a Million.

Whatsoever is the Price of building and fitting a Ship to Sea, is the Measure of her Value; and whatsoever annual Freight shall be given for the Use of this Ship, is the Measure of the annual Profit. The Money that is thus
given

given pays the *Builder* and his *Servants*; the *Landed Interest* for Timber, Plank, and Iron; the *Fellers*, *Squarers*, *Sawyers*, and *Carriers*; the *West-India* and *Norway* Merchants for their Planks, Masts, and Yards, for their Pitch, Tar and Oil, for their Tallow, Rosin, and Brimstone; and all other People that bestow either Labour or Materials upon this Ship, wheresoever they live, at *Wapping* or *Rotherhithe*, at *Ratcliffe* or *Lime-house*, at *Deptford* or *Blackwall*. Whatsoever it is they sell, whether of Labour or Materials, to this Ship, is all paid for by the first Cost, or the annual Freight. The Price of building and fitting out therefore is the Measure of her first Value; and the annual Freight, of her annual Value, and yearly Repairs: for if her Repairs, her Wear and Tear, amount to more than her yearly Profit, she will soon be laid up.

To what purpose then all that heap of Words which he has huddled together? When all is said that can be said upon this Subject, the thing is only this: If a Man will give no more for a Ship new-built and rigg'd, and fitted for the Sea, than a thousand Pounds; then a thousand Pounds is the Value of all that has been done to this Ship, whether by the Builder or his Servants, by the Artificer or the Labourer, or any body else.

Again, if I buy this Ship, and can let it out for no more Freight than 500*l.* per ann. this annual Sum must answer every Year part of my first Costs, the Wages and Victuals of the Seamen, and the Wear and Tear of the Ship: This annual Freight therefore must be the

*Annual
Freight con-
sidered.*

the Value of all the annual Charges of this Ship. So that what he said was *hardly to be imagin'd*, as to the Value of a Ship, he sees by this time may be *cast up* with a great deal of ease.

*What we
gain by im-
ploying our
Shipping.*

But the Question still remains, What it is we gain from *France* by employing our own Shipping.

First, it is certain we gain nothing of the first Cost, but what we gain in the annual Freight, *France* does not buy the Ship; all that she does, is paying us something every Year for the Use.

In the next place, we gain nothing from *France* by the Freight of Goods we import from thence. We pay the Value of the Goods to *France*, and we pay the Freight for them among our selves. Indeed in this case we do not lose, as we should do if the Goods were to be imported in *French* Bottoms; for then *France* would be paid not only for the Goods, but for the Carriage of them too. By importing them in our own Ships, the Charge of Carriage is fav'd to us, but it can never be said that any thing is gain'd. It is indeed a great Advantage to us, but no increase of Wealth. Nor is it such Advantage, for the sake of which we ought to hinder any Nation from taking our Manufactures in their Ships, if they cannot be perswaded to do it in ours. The importing Goods from *France*, notwithstanding what he says, in our own Ships, is so far from being Profit, that as I have said formerly, it must be a loss to us, by stopping the Importation of an equal Quantity of Goods from

from *Portugal, Italy, &c.* And these Places, the Distance being considered, must employ a greater Number of Ships, at a much higher Freight.

It remains therefore, in the last place, that what we may properly be said to gain by employing our own Ships in the *French Trade*, is the Freight for the Goods we send to that Country : and how much this is, is the Question to be answer'd.

I have shewn already, that our whole Exports in one Year did not exceed 12 or 13000 Tuns; but if any Man will be at the trouble of looking back to the *Custom-House Account*, he will easily be convinc'd, that the whole Imports were more than double the Tunnage of our Exports. Whence it will follow, that above half the Tunnage of our Ships went empty, to come home full.

And what must needs be the Consequence of this Difference? What else, but that all the Ships outwards contended with Emulation one against another, to accept as low Freight as possible, rather than go empty? which could not but have this effect, to reduce the Freight outwards a great deal below that upon the Return.

Ships carry Goods out gratis for the Back-carriage.

Every one knows that the Goods of our Merchants at home were often taken in for little or nothing, upon condition of their making them amends by the Back-loading; that Lead, Tin, Pewter, Iron, and Coals, were taken on board *gratis*, or for a very trifle, only to save the Charge of Ballast; that Corn has been often carry'd to *France* for 10 s. per Tun, nay,

may, for nothing, in consideration of Back-Tunnage. All these things render it very credible, that the Freight outwards was, at a Medium, not above one half of the Freight home. But unless the Bill of Commerce shall pass, we shall be under no necessity of sending any empty Ships to that Country for the sake of Back-carriage.

6500 l. gain
from France
by Freight
outwards
instead of
500000 l.

At this very day we fetch home Goods from France for 20 s. per Tun, though Wages are as great now as at that time. It follows then, that we sent our Goods to that Country for 10 s. per Tun, and consequently the whole 13000 Tuns above-mention'd for 6500 l. and that this was the whole Sum we gain'd from France, by exporting our Goods in our own Shipping.

'Twas pretty well done of the *Mercator*, to rate our Gain, by trading with France in our own Shipping, at 500000 l. per ann. I think I have made it evident, that it could not exceed 6500 l. and this only by striking off 493500 l. from an Account of 500000 l. Tho' at the first, I must confess, I was so startled at the Greatness of the Sum, deliver'd too with such an Air of Assurance, that I had hardly the Confidence for some time to look into it.

I shall now prove,

1. That the *Mercator's* Account of 218 Ships sent to *Dunkirk*, was Noise, and nothing else.
2. That a Single Brew-house at *London* is generally as good a Market for our Corn, as the whole Kingdom of *France*.

3. That

3. That *France* is as well able to supply her People with Corn, as *England* is to supply her own.

4. That there's no Reason for accounting our Profit 50000 *l. per ann.* by the Exportation of Corn to *France* in an accidental dear Year.

5. That the last dear Year of Corn in *France*, is no Rule for the time to come.

6. That the Exportation of Corn to *France* the last, or any other Year, is no reason for passing the Bill of Commerce.

7. That our Exportations to *Dunkirk*, was chiefly for the Subsistence of our own Garrison there.

8. And that 50,000 *l.* more is struck off from the *Mercator's* Account of our Exports.

What a terrible Noise has the *Mercator* made with our Exportations of Corn to *France*! 218 Ships of ours at *Dunkirk* only! The lading of almost every one, either Corn or Coals! And all this at one Harbour! And for the Use of one Town only, since they have no navigable River by which our Goods could be convey'd to any considerable Distance! And what shall be thought to be our Exportations to all other Ports of that Kingdom, if those to a single Town were so prodigious! And how much greater had our Exportations been, if we had pass'd the Bill of Commerce! And is this the Trade we have so foolishly rejected! With such Exclamations as these, one would imagine all the Farmers in *England* should be prevail'd upon to break up all their Pasture-Ground; and all little enough, to supply so vast a People

218 Ships
at *Dunkirk*
considered.

ple as the *French* Nation with all the Bread they want. He delivers himself with such an Air of Confidence, as if he meant to terrify all the Adversaries of the Bill of Commerce. For my own part, I believe I should have been frightened among the rest, if I had not known better.

The Account from the *Custom-house* of all our Imports and Exports, from *Michaelmas* 1686. between both Nations, makes the whole Quantity of Corn exported in that Year, of all sorts of Grain, and to all Parts of that Kingdom, amount to no more than 13156 Quarters. A wonderful Business, for all this Ostentation! 13000 Quarters of Malt are often consum'd in a Year by the Customers of a single Brewer: And 'tis a mighty thing with these Men, that the whole Kingdom of *France* is as good a Market to our Farmers, as one of our *London* Brew-houses.

Upon the very expectation of the Exports and Imports of a whole Year, which I have since published, he foresaw that after the great Bluster he had been making about Corn, 13000 Quarters would look ridiculous to his Readers: and therefore asserts that there happens a Scarcity of Corn in *France* once in seven, or at most once in ten Years; and that the extraordinary Quantity taken from us at such a time, ought to be divided among the other Years: and then thinks it reasonable to demand an Allowance of 50000 *l. per ann.* for the vast Export of Corn upon the contingent Scarcity in *France*. Is this his way of proving every thing by *indisputable Vouchers*?

But

*A single
Brewhouse
takes as
much Corn
from us, as
France does
in a Year.*

But why must a dear Year of Corn happen any oftner in *France* than it does in *England*? I do not believe the oldest Man now living has ever seen seven Years of Plenty, without one Year of Scarcity, or any seven Years together, in which the Poor have not been reduc'd to great Extremities for want of Bread. And then why are not we as likely to buy from *France*, as *France* from us, in any accidental Scarcity? Are the Seasons in that Country more irregular than they are in ours? Are the Blasts there more frequent? Or is not there Land sufficient for their whole Number of People? They have almost three Acres for our one, but not quite so many Mouths in proportion to their Acres. But what if the Scarcity of Corn in both Countries should happen in the same Year; should we then thank *France* for taking off our Corn, the Bread of our Poor, in such a Year? No, our Legislators have provided against this Mischiefe, by the Laws which allow no Bounty for exporting of Corn when it is very dear.

I have therefore very justly told him before, that I shall never make any Allowance for his dear Year of Corn, except in the Balance of the Exports and Imports of that very Year. Let him produce at any time his dear Year, with the whole Exports and Imports of that Year, and it shall be allow'd. But this is the most extraordinary Writer in the World! In almost 70 Papers, he has not given us the whole Account of any Year; he has not given us the whole Exports of Corn in any one Year, by which we are able to make any Judgment, that 50,000 *l.* ought to be deducted from one,

*Scarcity of
Corn in
France no
Rule of
Profit to
England.*

Our Adversaries have produced no Account of our annual Exports.

to

to be apply'd to the Profits of another. Is this the Man of Vouchers, of authentick and indisputable Vouchers!

I must repeat here what I told this Person before, that our extraordinary Exportation of Corn in 1713, can be no Rule for the time to come; that by the Superiority of our Troops, we had drawn so many of the *French King's* Subjects from the Plough into his Armies, as to cause a Dearth in his Dominions; that at other times *France* has been able to supply herself with Corn, and even other Countries when they want it. Well! I have said this; and is it not true? Were we not every where superior? And does he imagine, that *France* employ'd less than 200,000 Men in Garisons and in the Field upon this account? Was not every Parish in the Kingdom, especially in the Villages, tax'd to these Levies? And was not the want of so many able Hands at the Plough, sufficient to produce a Dearth in that Kingdom? Did his most Christian Majesty, or his Subjects, grow the richer by being beaten? Is not Poverty the common Effect of an unsuccessful War? And might not the Poverty of his Subjects, occasion'd by means of this War, disable them to lay up such Stores before-hand, as they would have done in a Time of Peace? Why should such a Supposition as this, be thought either unreasonable or improbable?

But see now how I am treated for this:
 " Another Deceiver, *says he*, insinuates now
 " that the Scarcity of Corn in *France* is not a
 " thing that ever happens in *France* in time of
 " Peace, and that the Want they suffer now,

" or

“ or had suffer’d before, was not from Heaven, but for want of Men to till the Land ;
“ we having so beaten them, that they were
“ forc’d to take their People up to recruit their
“ Armies, and so for want of Ploughmen
“ they had a Famine.

“ It is not, *says he*, that we will trouble
“ our Readers with following these *Magi* in
“ their Shiftings and Turnings, that this is
“ mention’d ; but to give a Specimen of their
“ Way of reasoning, and leave the World to
“ judge by it of the rest which they may expect.”

I make no doubt, but every disinterested Person will judge very well of my way of reasoning ; but the *Mercator* was weak to mention any thing of the Superiority of our Forces, of the Poverty of that Prince or his People, or of the Numbers forc’d away from the Plough into his Armies, because every impartial Reader will naturally judge that these things were enough to make a Dearth in his Dominions.

But how could he have the Confidence to affirm, as he does, that I insinuate that Scarcity of Corn never happens in *France* in time of Peace, or that their present Dearth was not from Heaven ? No, I am taught better by my Bible, and by the Church of *England*, in which I was educated. I ever believ’d, that Plague, Pestilence, and Famine, are all Judgments from Heaven. I know not what he believes, but I do assure him, I think their late Famine was a Judgment from Heaven, and a very just one too, and brought upon the
French

French Nation by the very means I have mention'd. And I think farther, that we are not so very righteous a People ourselves, that we ought never to be afraid of the like Judgment. But Judgments from Heaven, and all Accidents which happen out of the ordinary Course of Divine Providence, are a very precarious Foundation for the Profit of annual Trade.

*A Dearth
of Corn as
often in
England as
in France.*

He says, these Dearth's happen in *France* once in seven or ten Years, without giving me the least Reason to believe him: and I affirm, that they happen, or may happen, as often in *England* as they do in *France*; that the latter is as well able to supply her own People with Corn, as the former; and that 'tis altogether as likely we should pay, as that we should receive 50,000 *l. per ann.* upon this account.

This Article therefore is ridiculous and absurd, and has no Foundation at all, either in Nature or Reason. But if I should grant him, that we gain 50,000 *l. per ann.* by the extraordinary Quantity of Corn we export once in ten Years to that Country, to what Purpose will it serve? What Use will he be able to make of it? Is it a Reason for our passing the Bill of Commerce? And if we should not pass it, shall we lose the exporting 50,000 Quarters of Corn, or the gaining 50,000 *l. per ann.* from that Country? Has the late Treaty of Commerce any thing to do with Corn? No, we shall always send our Corn to *France*, where soever we can spare it ourselves, and that People cannot live without it. This very Year 1713 is a Demonstration of this: the Bill of Commerce

Commerce is not pass'd, the Articles are not made effectual, and yet we have sent great Quantities of Corn to *France*; and whensoever she is starving, she will buy Corn from any Country, whether from Enemies or Friends. Our Corn-Trade does not at all depend upon our Treaty of Commerce, and I hope we shall never bind ourselves by such a Treaty, for the sake of a Trade which we are sure to have without it.

France buys Corn only when she wants it,

But one thing I must not pass over, That two hundred and eighteen Ships were all sent to *Dunkirk*, where we had a Garison of our own; that most of the Cargoes of those Ships consisted either of Provisions or Fewel; and that, after all, the whole Value of those Cargoes was little more than sufficient to pay the Charge of our Garison in that City; and is therefore very little more to be plac'd to the Account of the *French Trade*, than the Employment of so much Shipping between *London* and *Newcastle*.

218 Ships at Dunkirk only, when the English were there,

But I believe I have said enough to convince every reasonable Man, that the *Mercator's* whole 50,000 *l.* Article of Corn, for the extraordinary Quantity of Corn exported in an accidental dear Year (neither I nor he knows when) ought to be struck off from every other Year, except when the same was exported. And there being no more than 13156 Quarters exported to *France* in the Year which I have publish'd, the *Mercator's* extraordinary Sum of 50000 *l.* upon this account, must be struck off from the Exports of that Year.

50000 l. for Corn struck off of their Account.

This

[Sums taken
from their
Account.

This Writer being quite sick of the Year of Exports and Imports, between *Michaelmas* 1685 and *Michaelmas* 1686, he finds at last that his Project for valuing our Credit, given that Year to *France*, at 1,756,277 *l.* 4 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$, and for making our Gain, upon the Ballance of our Trade, 866,372 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, will never do. He sees that I have confuted his 500,000 *l.* Article of Shipping, his 64,200 *l.* Gain by Advance on the Sale of our Goods, and his Corn Article of 50,000 *l.* *per ann.* He knows very well, that I am still able to take off as much more as all the above-mention'd Sums from his Account; and therefore now he would fain divert me from that Year to another Argument.

Objections
against my
Account of
1685.

His Words are, that “ it was a Cheat, a preposterous and absurd thing, to offer the Exports of 1685 for a Test of the Trade to *France*; which is to stand, after a Treaty of Commerce is settled, upon the foot of the Tariff of 1664.”

His Argument is, that after that Tariff, and before 1685, a new Tariff was made, and higher Duties laid in *France* upon our Goods, than by the Tariff of 1664, and that our Exports in 1685 therefore must needs have sunk below those in 1664.

He has also given us an Instance of high Duties laid on our Goods in *France* after 1685, which therefore sunk our Exports afterwards below what they were before; and concludes therefore, that our Exports of 1685 must needs be below those of 1664, and very much below what they will be hereafter, when the Tariff of 1664 shall be restor'd. To

To this fine Reasoning, for the present, I *Answer'd.*
shall give the following Answers:

1. That that Tariff is not restored by the Terms of the late Treaty, without very large Exceptions, and such as render it insignificant.

2. I shall hereafter shew him, that tho' we were to have that Tariff entire, and without any Exception; nay, tho' our Goods in *France* were to pay no Duties at all, yet we should not be able to export such Quantities as we did in 1685.

3. I defy this Writer, or his Patrons, to shew, by the whole Exports and Imports of any one Year since 1664, or even before, when the Duties on our Goods were a great deal less than by that Tariff, that we ever gain'd upon the Ballance of our Trade with *France*. Let him produce what Year he shall think fit; I have given him a fair Challenge.

4. But lastly, I wonder to find them at this time of day stand in need of a good Tariff to make the *French* Trade beneficial to this Nation. Are these the Men that asserted, That the Trade between *England* and *France* WAS ALWAYS beneficial to this Nation, in spite of Tariffs, Edicts, and Prohibitions; I have produced the entire Exports and Imports of one whole Year, the only Year that has been laid before the Parliament from the *Custom-House*,

and it is against them. The *Mercator* has produced little Sketches from several Years : but let him produce the whole Account of what Year he thinks fit, I will be ready to join issue with him upon his own Year. But I expect no such thing from him : the little Sketches he has offer'd, render it very suspicious that every *Custom-House* Account is against him.

That we exported Goods to France, via Holland and Flanders in 1685, ridiculous.

In the mean time, I shall go on to shew all his Frauds and Falshoods of that very Year ; and the next in course is, that we exported to *France* between *Michaelmas* 1685, and *Michaelmas* 1686, the Value of 100000 *l.* by the way of *Flanders*, and 300000 *l.* by the way of *Holland*.

We were promis'd Vouchers, authentick and indisputable Vouchers, for every thing to be asserted by this Writer. Where is his Voucher for this Assertion ? Does he expect to be believ'd upon his own Authority ? But he has not only no Voucher for this strange Assertion, but 'tis impossible he should have any. There is not the least Foundation in the Reason or Nature of the thing, to make it credible, that in that Year any of our Goods were exported to *France* by the way of *Holland* and *Flanders*.

For had we not at that time an open Trade with *France* ? Why then should any of our Goods be sent thither by the way of *Flanders* and *Holland* ? He tells us that some Parts of *France* are so situated, that they can no way be supply'd with *English* Goods, so as to have them

them at any reasonable Rates, but by the way of *Holland*. Why then it will follow, that that ought not to be call'd a Part of the *French Trade*, which we cannot supply but by the way of some other Country.

But, first, why are not we ourselves as well able as *Flanders*, to supply any Part of *France* with our own Goods? At what distance is the *Seame* from *Flanders*? And are we not able to send them up that River to any Part of *France*, which can be supply'd by the way of *Flanders*? Or will our Goods bear first the Payment of one Duty upon their landing in *Flanders*, and afterwards another Duty in *France*, upon their being imported into this Country; rather than the Payment of the single Duty in this Country, upon our exporting them directly thither? It is therefore ridiculous and nonsense, to talk of exporting any Goods by the way of *Flanders*, when we had a direct open Trade to *France* from this Kingdom.

But, secondly, it is still more ridiculous to talk of any Exportations at that time by the way of *Holland*. All the Goods we send this way pay a Duty upon their Importation into *Holland*, and another upon their Exportation; they must pay several Duties in their Passage to *France*, upon the *Rhine* and *Meuse*; and at last as great a Duty upon their being first brought that way into *France*, as if we had carry'd them directly thither. And besides all these Charges, the *Dutch Merchant* will expect to have his Profit. And why should we imagine then, that our Goods had not come

Goods go to any Part of France directly cheaper than thro' Holland.

cheaper to *Champaign, Metz*, and other *French* Countries near the *Meuse* or *Rhine*, if we had first landed them at *Rouen*, and paid the single Duty of that City? If Water-carriage is so very necessary, if we consult the Map, we shall find they may be convey'd by the two Branches of the *Seine* almost to every part of *France*, to which they can be carry'd by the *Meuse* or the *Rhine*. But if they were to be convey'd thro' *France* by Land-carriage, yet the Charge would be still lighter, for the Reasons I have given, than the Conveyance by the way of *Holland*.

If any of our Goods were sent up the *Rhine* at that time, when we had an open Trade with *France*, the *Mercator* will never be able to prove they were not rather sent that way to *Germany* than to *France*, since the former could not be supply'd otherwise, and the latter have had them much cheaper, if we had sent them directly up to *Rouen*.

But why 400,000 *l.* Value of our Goods exported to *France* by the way of *Holland* and *Flanders*? Says this Writer, because those Parts of *France* had no Manufactures of their own. If they had indeed none of their own, I must ask him where or how they got the Money to pay for so great a yearly Value of ours? To ask the Question only, is to expose him. But if they wanted our Goods heretofore, they are likely to want but very few of them hereafter: They have been improving these last thirty Years in Woollen Manufactures, they have the Materials as cheap, and Labour a great deal

cheaper. It will be impossible for us to send any Cloths to *France* under the Tariff of 1699, which is 20 *per Cent.* of the whole Value, and which must be the Tariff by the late Treaty.

But whatever shall be the Case hereafter, we certainly sent no Goods to *France* in 1685, by the way of *Flanders* and *Holland*, because we had then a direct Trade to *France*, and the direct Trade was the most profitable. So that I have here cut off 400,000 *l.* more from the Account of these Men.

Let us consider next what were to be the Exports and Imports between *France* and *England*, if the Treaty of Commerce had been made effectual, and what other Trade must be affected.

What other Trades the French Trade by the present Treaty would affect.

In the first place, we should send no Woollen Cloths or Serges, if they are to pay according to the Tariff of 1699, which is to be our Tariff for those Goods by this Treaty. I am not at all mov'd by the small Parcels which have been sent to *Dunkirk*, which is a free Port, and where no Duties at all are paid, and where we have a Garison of our own, which must be clothed with our own Manufactures. But what is *Dunkirk* to the rest of *France*, where the Tariff of 1699 must take place?

Dunkirk a free Port.

We can export no *East-India* Manufactures thither, for the Edict which I have repeated formerly. *France*, to help on the Bill of Commerce, may connive at the Importation of some *East-India* Goods, but the Treaty has no where provided for the Repeal of that Edict, and

Our East-India Manufactures.

and she may therefore keep them out without any Breach of the Treaty.

*Our Turkey
Goods.*

Our *Turkey* and other foreign Goods are in as bad a Condition by the Edict of 1701. But what Inundations are we to expect from *France*, of Wines, Linens, wrought Silks, Paper, Kidskins, &c. upon our rendring effectual the Articles of that Treaty? What one thing can we expect that shall be beneficial to us besides Salt? And are we not then to pay a great Over-balance in Money to that Kingdom?

And first, the Payment of so much Money must be the loss of so much Riches to the Nation.

But secondly, the things for which we shall pay this Money, must needs be more detrimental to us than the Loss of the Money it self.

*Goods of
Portugal
and Italy.*

Can we have the Wines of *France*, and not lessen our Consumption of those of *Portugal* and *Italy*? And if we take off less of their Wines, will not those Nations make Reprizals upon us by a Prohibition of our Manufactures? And if they should, how many of the Manufactures must lie upon our Hands, which now employ such Multitudes of our own People? Can we buy the wrought Silks and Linens of *France*, and must not our own Manufactures of equal Value stand still? Or shall we import the like Goods from *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, and *Holland*, and will not these Nations retaliate upon us by the like Prohibitions? And then how many of our Woollen Manufactures must stand still? The certain and infallible Consequences

*Goods of
Flanders,
Germany,
Italy and
Holland.*

Consequences of the Bill of Commerce are, that we shall import from *France* a World of Manufactures already wrought to the utmost Perfection, and which will contribute nothing to the Employment and Subsistence of our People ; and that we shall lose the selling of vast Quantities of our own finished Manufactures to other Countries for Money, or for unwrought Materials, by which our People are employed.

Our Manufactures affected and the Labour of our People.

End of the First Volume.

